



# Unravelling Brazil's Institutional Changes in Environmental Governance from 2003 to 2023

**Júlia dos Anjos Marques**

S4978129

*Supervisor: Dr. Daniella Vos*

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## ABSTRACT

In the context of Brazil's evolving socio-environmental landscape, this study examines the influence of distinct federal administrations on the nation's socio-environmental governance institutions from 2003 to 2023. Emphasizing the critical role of institutional transformation in societal progress, the research explores the shifts in political ideologies across six presidential terms. Grounded in the use of planning as a societal transformational tool, the study employs document reviews, qualitative comparative analyses, and content analysis to dissect institutional changes. The analysis of governmental plans underscores the alignment between proposed frameworks and institutional design, reflecting priorities and directions of each administration. Particularly striking is the era of far-right governance, characterized by dismantling environmental structures. The findings reveal that institutional shifts closely follow proposed frameworks and hold substantial influence on socio-environmental governance. Notably, abrupt changes underpinning the neoliberal term signify a remarkable departure from environmental agendas. The research underscores the intricate relationship between governmental frameworks and institutional dynamics, indicating their pivotal role in shaping environmental policies. By delving into Brazil's journey of political transformation, this study not only advances understanding of socio-environmental governance but also offers insights for nations grappling with similar shifts. The analysis underscores the importance of pre-election governmental plans in influencing institutional designs, ultimately impacting the trajectory of socio-environmental governance.

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## *Keywords*

Environmental governance; Institutional design; Institutional change; Sustainable development.

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## 1. Introduction

If planning is the translation of ideas into action, and the planner's goal is the transformation of society, then institutional transformation must be a critical aspect of planning (Alexander, 2005). Bridging the gap between reason and decision-making is an urgent matter in Brazil as governance and politics play a central role in understanding, analysing, and shaping sustainable transformations (Patterson et al., 2017). This entails reforming practices of socio-political governance to foster a more environmentally sustainable and equitable pattern of development, thereby promoting a conscious way of progress (Meadowcroft, 2009). While Brazil has witnessed successive advancements in environmental laws and policies – associated with the increase of legal mechanisms and monitoring systems (Levis et al., 2020; Barbosa et al., 2021) – the country currently grapples with administrative challenges stemming from Jair Bolsonaro's government (Levis et al., 2020; Barbosa et al., 2021; Menezes & Barbosa Junior, 2021). Notably, the previous president openly opposed the Brazilian environmental agenda and, as evidenced by the practical absence of the term 'environment' in his pre-election government plan (Scantimburgo, 2018), attention was directed towards various interests, excluding environmental concerns (Bolsonaro, 2018). In response to the environmental and institutional conditions left by his government, the current administration pledged to address the dismantled environmental structures and institutions, aiming to reinvigorate socio-environmental issues and concerns (G1, 2022; Silva, 2022).

This research examines the institutional changes introduced by Temer and Bolsonaro's administrations (Menezes & Barbosa Junior, 2021; Niederle et al., 2022) and the institutional landscape preceding it, along with future prospects. Over the past 20 years, Brazil has witnessed seven democratic government administrations represented by four presidents and two winning political parties, transitioning from left (2003-2016) to far-right (2019-2022), and at the moment again back to left-wing (Gomes & Lisboa, 2021). The Brazilian democratic regime, established in 1985, is characterised by direct elections for federal and state governments, a multi-party system with pronounced party fragmentation, and strong civilian control (Lamounier, 2021), as seen in Appendix A (column 2, row 7). These political attributes define the institutional boundaries within which the analysed administrations operate. However, each government adapts to these characteristics differently and responds to them in distinctive ways. Although this research does not delve into how each government adapted to these features, it provides an overview of their changes, repercussions, and raises questions for future investigations.

The primary objective of this research is to provide an overview of how specific institutional changes within governmental structures have influenced Brazil's socio-environmental institutes<sup>1</sup>. Specifically, the research question guiding this study is: *How did distinct federal government administrations, with their particular decision-making, shape Brazilian socio-environmental governance institutions from 2003 to 2023?* By employing two document reviews, two qualitative comparative analyses, and a content analysis, the study aims to provide an in-depth examination of the shifts in socio-environmental governance structures within the Brazilian government during the specified timeframe. A comprehensive analysis of the chosen government administrations will shed light on the

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<sup>1</sup> The "socio-environment", and its variations in this article, refer to the interconnectedness and interaction between social systems and the environment. It encompasses the ways in which human societies and their activities impact and are impacted by the natural world. This concept acknowledges that human behavior, cultural practices, economic systems, and technological advancements all play a role in shaping the environment, and in turn, the environment can influence social dynamics and well-being. Understanding the socio-environmental relationship is crucial for addressing issues such as climate change, resource depletion, pollution, and social inequalities.

trajectory of socio-environmental priorities in the country's governance. The findings will contribute to bridging the gap between science and policy by elucidating the implications of distinct institutional realities and their associated policy-making on socio-environmental governance. By understanding these dynamics, policymakers and stakeholders can better navigate and address the challenges posed by varying political ideologies and institutional settings. Moreover, the research provides valuable insights into the mechanisms that shape socio-environmental governance in Brazil and offers reflections for countries facing similar socio-environmental challenges and political shifts.

## **2. Brazilian Administrations and their Environmental Trajectory (2003-2023)**

### *2.1. Description of the Time Period*

The chosen time period of this analysis is based on the succession of Brazilian federal government administrations following the implementation of the 'Plan Real'<sup>2</sup> and the tenure of Fernando Henrique Cardoso's (from now on FHC) two terms as the President of Brazil, from 1995 to 2002. This time frame was deliberately selected due to Brazil's historical context, which was characterised by a military dictatorship until 1985 and a subsequent severe financial crisis in the 1980s that was only overcome in the mid-1990s (Lamounier, 2021). Under FHC's duo leadership, the Plan Real resulted in a rapid and positive response, leading to significant constitutional and economic reforms that facilitated the stabilisation of the country (Flynn, 1996; Lamounier, 2021). This progress was driven by enthusiastic specialists as well as widespread public support, which stemmed from the newfound monetary stability (Lamounier, 2021). As a result, the government regained strategic capacity, paving the way for the future pursuit of medium and long-term objectives that would come to be (Lamounier, 2021). Given these factors, and considering the aim of creating a contemporary analysis of governmental shifts and institutional changes, the selected timeframe provides a solid foundation, particularly since the country's current president also succeeded FHC after winning the 2002 election.

### *2.2. Overview of Socio-Environmental Governance<sup>3</sup> Across the Different Administrations*

The inception of Brazilian environmental policy took place during the 1930s, when pioneering measures were established to govern the utilisation and conservation of natural resources with the Water Code and the Forestry Code as notable legislative milestones (Moura, 2016; see Appendix C). However, the intertwining of the national and global spheres was a key aspect for societal and state cooperation, which occurred from the 1990s onwards (Schmidt & Boeira, 2019). Despite initial challenges, Brazil has made significant advancements in the development of essential legal structures concerning environmental issues (Drummond & Barros-Plataiu, 2005; Kageyama & Santos, 2012; Moura, 2016). Additionally, the institutionalisation of public environmental policies has played a

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<sup>2</sup> In 1994, Fernando Henrique Cardoso, a renowned sociologist and Brazil's Minister of Finance at the time, implemented the 'Plan Real' (named after the country's currency), a financial stabilisation and reform program. This initiative marked the fifth currency change in Brazil's recent history and encompassed an economic restructuring framework (Flynn, 1996). It also addressed long-standing challenges such as poverty, inequality, violence, and insecurity, by introducing new social priorities and initiating changes to the political system, according to Flynn (1996).

<sup>3</sup> Environmental governance, in this research, refers to the set of regulatory processes, mechanisms and organisations through which political actors influence environmental actions and outcomes, it is also synonymous to the interventions aiming at changes in environment-related incentives, knowledge, institutions, decision making, and behaviours (Lemos & Agrawal, 2006).

pivotal role in the formulation of a comprehensive and sophisticated environmental legislation in the country (Moura, 2016). Nevertheless, enforcement and adherence pose noteworthy difficulties, particularly within the realm of economic agents (e.g. Losekann, 2009; Drummond & Barros-Platiau, 2005). Therefore, to obtain a holistic understanding of the environmental legislative progression of the past two decades, it is imperative to initiate the analysis by delving into the intricacies of the nation's administrative frameworks, including the distribution of power and the contemporary history of its government.

The spatial-administrative organisation of Brazil comprises the Union, states, the Federal District, and municipalities, as outlined in the Constitution of the Federative Republic of Brazil in 1988 (Federative Republic of Brazil, 2010, Article 18). This multi-tiered system of governance establishes a dynamic framework for the distribution of power and responsibilities within the country. At the core of Brazil's political-administrative structure lies the concept of the "Three Powers" – the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Powers – which form the foundation of the State's political-administrative organisation (Federative Republic of Brazil, 2010, Title IV). This research focuses specifically on the Executive Power, which is entrusted to the President of the Republic, along with the assistance of the Ministers of State (Federative Republic of Brazil, 2010, Article 76). This emphasis is warranted due to the fact that the Executive Power's primary responsibilities encompass the administration of the country, the delegated implementation of public policies aligned with the interests of the population, and the enforcement of laws. Notably, the election of the President entails the simultaneous election of the Vice President (Federative Republic of Brazil, 2010, Article 77). This arrangement ensures continuity in leadership by designating the Vice President as the successor in the event of a vacancy (Federative Republic of Brazil, 2010, Article 79). For instance, as highlighted in Table 1, the impeachment of Dilma Rousseff led to Michel Temer, her Vice President, assuming the presidency and serving the remaining 2 years and 123 days of Rousseff's second term.

**Table 1**

Brazilian Presidential Administrations from 2003 to 2023 (based on United States of Brazil, 1954; Gomes & Lisboa, 2021; Federative Republic of Brazil, 2023b).

| Year         |           | Completion of Turn | Presidential Ribbon | Transitional Government President | President                  | Political Party/Affiliation | Political Ideology |
|--------------|-----------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| Inauguration | Departure |                    |                     |                                   |                            |                             |                    |
| 2003         | 2006      | Completed          | Passed On           | Yes                               | Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva  | PT                          | Left               |
| 2007         | 2010      | Completed          | Passed On           | Yes                               | Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva  | PT                          | Left               |
| 2011         | 2014      | Completed          | Passed On           | Yes                               | Dilma Rousseff             | PT                          | Left               |
| 2015         | NA        | Not Completed      | NA                  | NA                                | Dilma Rousseff (2015-2016) | PT                          | Left               |
| NA           | 2018      | Completed          | Passed On           | Yes                               | Michel Temer (2016-2018)   | PMDB                        | Right              |
| 2019         | 2022      | Completed          | Passed On*          | Yes                               | Jair Bolsonaro             | PSL; None; PL.              | Right              |

|      |    |          |           |    |                              |    |      |
|------|----|----------|-----------|----|------------------------------|----|------|
| 2023 | NA | On Going | Passed On | NA | Luiz Inácio<br>Lula da Silva | PT | Left |
|------|----|----------|-----------|----|------------------------------|----|------|

\*The ‘passing’ of the presidential ribbon is a ceremonial acknowledgement of the democratic transition by the presidential administrations. Jair Bolsonaro’s government did pass the ribbon on, however, part of the tradition is for one president to personally present it to their successor, which, for the first time, did not happen.

From a global standpoint within the socio-environmental perspective, and considering this institutional knowledge, it is possible to reference the period known as the 'Lula Years' (2003-2010) which witnessed the implementation of collaborative environmental diplomacy (Visentini & Silva, 2010). During that time, significant attention was devoted not only to the preservation of the Amazon rainforest but also to the enactment of measures aimed at mitigating greenhouse gas emissions and safeguarding the environment within the context of pursuing economic development (Visentini & Silva, 2010; Kageyama & Santos, 2012). Nonetheless, the Lula administrations were not immune to criticism. For instance, conflicts rose from disagreements over the authorisation of genetically modified seed cultivation (Schmidt & Boeira, 2019). Furthermore, tensions surrounding environmental licensing by the Brazilian Environmental Institute (Ibama), conflicting positions on the approval of the São Francisco River transposition, and the issuance of environmental licences for hydroelectric power plants emerged (Schmidt & Boeira, 2019).

Approximately ten years following the end of Lula's previous administration, Brazil's active participation in climate governance experienced a notable decline (Franchini et al., 2020). While environmental policies still needed considerable improvement during Rousseff's initial term, a promising trajectory existed for the country to establish itself as a globally acknowledged "environmental power" (Visentini & Silva, 2010), which did not withstand the following governments (2011-2022). The period spanning from 2009 to 2010 displayed observable and substantial advancements of the nation on environmental decision-making (Franchini et al., 2020); nevertheless, subsequent years from 2011 to 2018 witnessed a gradual deterioration in its progress, which was intensified from 2019 to 2022 (Franchini et al., 2020; Barbosa et al., 2021; Menezes & Barbosa Junior, 2021; Milhorange, 2022).

Efforts to undermine the environmental legal framework have materialised in Brazil since 2014 (Barbosa et al., 2021). Nevertheless, in 2012 the Rousseff administration received a technical note signed by twelve environmental institutes analysing the setbacks in the socio-environmental agenda. In that document, the institutes identified a rowback wave in the previous improvement trend of the sustainable development agenda that had been growing in influence since its implementation in 1988 (Socio-environmental Institute et al., 2012). Still, Dilma Rousseff perpetuated a positive governmental continuity, while Temer and Bolsonaro aimed for change and rupture (Milhorange, 2022). The ‘Temer interlude’ (2016-2018) was mainly marked by omissions and setbacks, especially in the recognition of the territorial rights of Indigenous peoples, presenting the worst performance in the recognition of Indigenous territories since the period of re-democratisation (Faria et al., 2018). Finally, during Bolsonaro’s term, the members of the Congressional Environmental Coalition and the supporting organisations possessed limited authority to effectively address the impact of the widespread dismantling of environmental protection policies and institutions perpetrated (Araújo, 2020).

In summary, as this research considers 2003 the beginning of the analysis, from that point there was: (1) an increase in public awareness and participation in socio-environmental concerns with governmental efforts to achieve environmental goals from 2003 to 2010; (2) a decrease in policy intensity and gradual change in policy implementation (a result of democratic political processes)

from 2011 to 2016; (3) a decrease in both policy intensity and density, and major change of policy goals (weakening of democratic policy instruments) from 2016 to 2018; and, (4) a systemic policy dismantling, and illiberal policy change sustained by authoritarian strategies and populist discourses from 2019 to 2022 (Milhorance, 2022).

### 3. Methodology

This research employed a comprehensive approach utilising multiple methods to effectively address the research questions at hand. To achieve this, the study took a multi-method approach and incorporated two document reviews, two qualitative comparative analyses, and a content analysis as research methods. The document reviews produced historical overviews of legislation and other official documents by investigating environmental laws and government ministerial structures. Thus, providing a thorough understanding of the legal and structural institutional changes introduced by different federal administrations. Content and comparative analyses were used to analyse the pre-election governmental plans<sup>4</sup>. In addition, another qualitative comparison enabled the examination of the shifts in environmental leading structures within the Brazilian federal government administrations over the specified timeframe.

#### 3.1. Research Design

This research's methodology was based on Schmitter's (2008) 'Design of Social and Political Research', which provided guidance for the investigation of institutional factors within the socio-environmental domain. The research design comprised of four interconnected logics. Although some adjustments were necessary to suit the selected methods and research questions, each logic realm was addressed as follows:

1. The logic of discovery: consisted of conceptualization and normative clarification processes, which led to the conception of the main research question and sub-question respectively formulated as:

*"How did distinct federal government administrations, with their particular decision-making, shape Brazilian socio-environmental governance institutions from 2003 to 2023?"*

*"How have the shifts of Brazil's federal government administrations altered the federal governmental structures directly associated with environmental issues and decision-making?"*

2. The logic of explication: involved case selection and the exploration of the historical context, which aimed to elucidate the factors influencing the political sphere around socio-environmental dynamics in Brazil from 2003 to 2023, including the financial stability and core constitutional changes introduced in previous administrations.
3. The logic of accuracy: included data collection and analysis, separately focusing on pre-election government plans and institutional changes of ministerial bodies to facilitate parallel inquiry.

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<sup>4</sup>A pre-election governmental plan, as required by the law, delineates the fundamental principles guiding the trajectory of a given administration (Federative Republic of Brazil, 2009, Article 11, § 1º, Item IX). For more detail refer to section 4.1 of this document.

4. The logic of proof: based on the interpretation of findings drawn on the analysed data and knowledge from previous logic realms to provide conclusions on the investigated socio-environmental phenomena.

### 3.2. Data Collection

The data collection process for this study involved three distinct phases, it started at the normative clarification phase and continued through the collection and operationalization stages. All data was obtained from online sources in the form of publicly-available documents. Specifically, laws, decrees, provisional measures, and other pertinent legislative materials were readily accessible through the official websites of the Brazilian government, without the need for formal requests. Regarding the examination of the pre-election government plans, the Supreme Electoral Court (TSE) served as the primary source. Candidates are obligated to submit their plans to the TSE, and these documents are readily available for inspection. However, it is important to note that the government programs presented during President Lula's tenures in 2002 and 2006 are not accessible through the aforementioned platform but are instead available elsewhere online (Silva, 2002; Silva, 2006). The TSE website was utilised to obtain the remaining government programs (Rousseff, 2010; Rousseff, 2014; Bolsonaro, 2018; Silva, 2022).

To analyse the ministerial folders in the context of the "Brazilian Socio-Environmental Ministerial Progression" document, data was sourced from the dedicated government page on the topic (Presidency of the Republic, 2023c). The Presidency of the Republic, along with the Chamber of Deputies and other federal governmental institutions, typically maintain their own libraries, and the contents of these libraries are generally accessible online without the need for formal requests, which was the case. Nevertheless, it should be noted that the ministerial governmental structure charts included in the Appendix B and D of this study were obtained through official channel solicitations. More specifically, they were formally requested via the 'Access to Information' (LAI) Portal, as mandated by the Access to [Governmental] Information Law (Federative Republic of Brazil, 2011).

### 3.3. Data Analysis

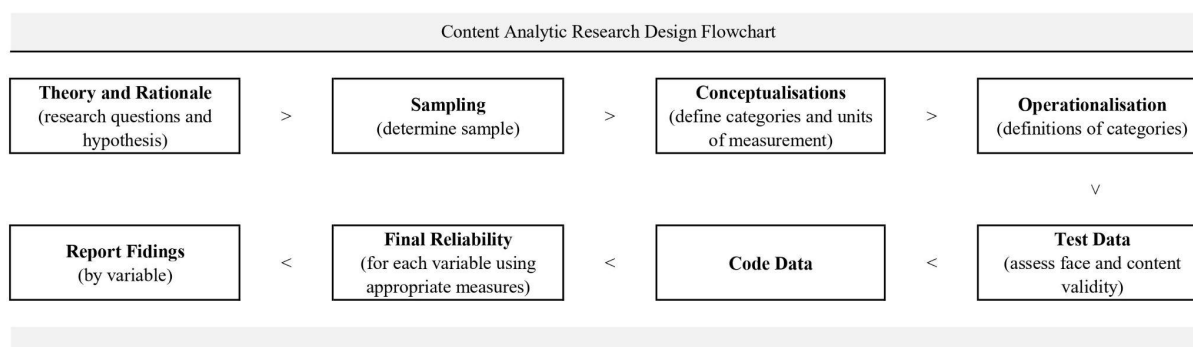
As described, this research comprised a multi-method approach. The document reviews were conducted in the normative clarification stage and resulted in two legislative overviews. The first was a base construct to the makings of a chronological data visualisation scheme, which was the 'Brazilian Socio-Environmental Ministerial Progression' (BMP), see the complete version in Appendix B. The second regarded key legal documents regarding the environment, the 'Brazilian Socio-environmental Core-Legislation Development' (BCL), see Appendix C.

The BMP was constructed based on official registries within the Library of the Presidency of the Republic, examining the 'Ministries' folder (Presidency of the Republic, 2023b), the 'Defunct Ministry Bodies' folder (Presidency of the Republic, 2023a), and the Provisional Measure N° 1,154 (Federative Republic of Brazil, 2023a), which outlined the current government's ministries. This document also comprised a comprehensive checklist of over 100 legislative items spanning various branches, such as laws, decrees, and provisional measures. The BCL was primarily based on reviews of Brazilian environmental legislation conducted by the Chamber of Deputies (Chamber of Deputies, 2009; Chamber of Deputies, 2010a; Chamber of Deputies, 2010b; Chamber of Deputies & de Araújo, 2015). Additionally, it included another comprehensive checklist of over 100 legislative items, as well as literature on Brazilian environmental laws, policies, and the overall governance trajectory of



environmental issues at the federal level (e.g. Drummond & Barros-Platiau, 2005; Moura, 2016; Garvão & Baia, 2018).

Further on, during the data analysis section of this research, the pre-election governmental plans of the last six governments were analysed. Firstly, the documents underwent a content analysis, following Harwood and Garry’s (2003) content analytical framework, as seen in Figure 1. The focus of this content analysis was to reduce complex (expected) phenomena and/or events into well-defined categories, facilitating a more effective analysis and interpretation (Harwood & Garry, 2003) of the socio-environmental related subjects. Content analysis serves as a valuable method to facilitate the identification and depiction of the focal point of institutional or social interest, while also providing researchers with a systematic approach to efficiently navigate extensive data sets (Stemler, 2001). The method also allows a pluralistic approach, accommodating the integration of complementary methodologies such as sequential analysis (Harwood & Garry, 2003), which was the case with the subsequent qualitative comparative analysis employed. Utilising the report findings derived from the content analysis, a comparative table (Table 2) was constructed to facilitate subsequent deliberations regarding the respective stances, perspectives, and prioritisation of socio-environmental concerns within different governments’ theoretical frameworks, which is what those plans represented, that is further explained in the introductory section of ‘The Government in Theory’ (subsection 4.1.1).



**Fig. 1.** Content Analytical Research Design. Adapted from Harwood and Garry (2003).

Conducting research within a single nation can offer an implicit comparative aspect when it incorporates concepts that can be applied in other contexts (Rose & Mackenzie, 1991), contributing to the broader knowledge spectrum with a set of processed and analysed data, and reflections on the case. That is the reason behind this research's concluding component of a comparative examination of ministerial configurations across governments. The method seeks to strengthen empirical research by establishing the significance of configurations through the examination of transitions or evolutionary paths (Miller, 2017), therefore employing both qualitative comparative analyses. This approach allows for the exploration of empirical evidence across different temporal and spatial dimensions, offering a valuable form of comparative analysis (Rose & Mackenzie, 1991).

Drawing upon the BMP dataset, a constructed timeline additionally devised to facilitate the analysis of institutional structural compositions (the ‘formulators of practice’) and governmental priorities, more effectively permitting the visualisation of data transformation. Further on, the extent of differences and similarities, under which circumstances do the differences occur, and which are the consequences of the observed differences was analysed, as per Rose and Mackenzie (1991). This paper presents a perspective on these organisations through a basis of qualitative comparative organisational analysis.

#### 4. Government in Theory and in Practice: Results and Discussion

In the pursuit of sustainable development, society's increased efforts have brought about a deeper understanding of the complexities involved in this task (Jordan, 2008). The process of institutional design, particularly in the context of sustainability, presents inherent challenges due to its multi-party nature, resulting in unavoidable uncertainty and issues often referred to as being 'wicked'<sup>5</sup> (Alexander, 2005). Nevertheless, amidst discussions on sustainability challenges the concept of 'reflexivity' has emerged as a focal point (Meadowcroft, 2009). Reflexivity entails continuous and self-conscious societal reflection, assessment, and readjustment, and it has gained prominence as an essential aspect not only in modern governance but also, more significantly, in the context of sustainable development (Meadowcroft, 2009). The intricate and uncertain nature of sustainability issues calls for the application of reflexivity to understand and address complex socio-political changes effectively. Thus, this section of the research assesses socio-political administrative planning and its institutional design transformations concerning sustainable development. This was done by reflecting upon and assessing the adjustments made to socio-environmental institutional branches of the government. Specifically, the study focuses on the institutional design of the Executive Power, in the context of the Federative Republic of Brazil. The examination therefore, has as prime actors, the President of the Republic in conjunction with the Ministers of State, as per the constitutional provisions.

The collective analytical structure of these roles was chosen so that the president does not act alone. For instance, the first of the duties to fall under the presidential authority is to appoint and dismiss the Ministers of State (Federative Republic of Brazil, 2010, Article 84, Clause I) and the second is to exercise the highest level of management over the federal administration with the assistance of the appointed ministers (Federative Republic of Brazil, 2010, Article 84, Clause II). Understanding the significance of the correlation between these two executive positions and their roles is crucial to unravelling governance and decision-making. This is why this research not only focuses on analysing pre-election government plans but it also examines the institutional changes within the government structures, as devised by the chosen ministerial divisions of each administration; for they reflect and affect synchronous decision-making.

The selected pre-election government plans embody the aspirations, priorities, promises, and concerns of the elected administrations for the upcoming four-year mandate period, representing the 'government in theory'. Essentially, they provide the framework for government's governance directions. Conversely, the government's ministries and the establishment of these institutions serve as indicators of the main priorities and concerns of a government in terms of practical steering and decision-making; thus, the 'government in practice'. By examining the presence, absence, merging, or continuity of ministries, along with the goals and objectives of the plans, it becomes possible to elucidate the shifts in governance, political-administrative practices, and global alignment within the socio-environmental sphere. This comprehensive analysis examines the trajectory and institutional deployment towards government's actions and policies.

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<sup>5</sup> Wicked problems are "socially complex, unstructured, unstable, cross-cutting, relentless, complicated, and multi-causal with no clear solution", meaning they cannot be defined, analyzed or solved in sequential steps (Roper & Hurst, 2019). Wicked problems are generally thought to include problems such as climate change.

#### *4.1. Pre-election Government Plans*

A crucial component of a candidate's eligibility to pursue a political office in Brazil entails the submission of a government plan or program (Federative Republic of Brazil, 1997, Article 11; Federative Republic of Brazil, 2015, Article 11). These documents are required to be presented to the Electoral Justice (JE) by the respective political parties or coalitions, and the Supreme Electoral Court (STE) is then responsible for sharing and safeguarding them. Government plans represent a compilation of proposals put forth by candidates (Federative Republic of Brazil, 2009, Article 11, § 1º, Item IX), aiming to outline their governance priorities, policy directions, primary projects, and intentions. Notably, there are no explicit guidelines or formatting requirements specified for these plans, resulting in a diverse range of compositions and rhetorical styles that align with the preferences of the candidate, party and/or coalition involved. Moreover, it is essential to recognize that candidates are not legally bound to fulfil the promises or implement the programs delineated within their government plans. Nevertheless, these documents provide valuable insights into the candidates' agendas, serving as informative resources for voters. Consequently, government plans serve as democratic tools that enable the electorate to make well-informed decisions, informing national and international public debate.

Furthermore, the public availability of these plans enhance society's ability to hold elected officials accountable for their previously-declared commitments, to some extent. By referencing these documents, citizens are empowered to demand that elected officials uphold the promises made during their campaigns. As mentioned and specified in the methodology section, these government plans can be accessed by the public through the website of the STE, specifically via the section titled 'Disclosure of Candidacies and Accounts'. The webpage provides comprehensive information about all candidates who have submitted their registration applications to the Electoral Court, including details about their electoral accounts as well as those of their respective political parties (Supreme Electoral Court, 2023).

##### *4.1.1. The Government in Theory*

The analysis of the government plans developed prior to the elections, as outlined in the methodological section, was conducted using the content analysis. The plans were analysed based on structural, guiding, and contextual relevance. The structural relevance reflects a plan's forefront message and organisation, it highlights the relevance of socio-environmental themes in regards to the main structures of the body of work (e.g. chapters, headers). The guiding relevance speaks of a plan's main topics or explicit content within the major sections of the documents (e.g. sub-chapters, highlighted sub-divisions). Finally, the contextual relevance is examined through the presence of keywords within the entirety of the body of work. The searched keywords were the translations (from Portuguese, the original language of the documents) of: environment/environmental; sustainable/sustainability; Indigenous Peoples; Quilombos/Quilombolas; Biome(s); and, Amazon/Amazonian. The encoded data, based on socio-environmental content occurrence, thus vary from broader perspectives and terminologies to more specific concepts and keywords. For this analysis, a larger number of structural and guiding relevance items may indicate an elevated level of thematic coverage, while a greater number of recognition units may indicate a higher level of environmental detail in a program. Table 2 presents the summary of the findings for the comparative analysis.

**Table 2**

Pre-election Government Plans Comparative Table (adapted from Alves et al., 2020; Harwood &amp; Garry, 2003).

| President                 | Document Title  | Document Format                   | Number of Pages | Structural Relevance | Guiding Relevance | Contextual Relevance |
|---------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva | Government Program 2002   | Guidebook; A4.                    | 73              | 0/4                  | 4/39              | 11 words             |
| Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva | Lula President: Government Program 2007 / 2010                    | Article-like; A4.                 | 34              | 1/8                  | 5/37              | 28 words             |
| Dilma Rousseff            | Program Guidelines 2011/2014                                      | Report-like; A4.                  | 23              | 2/17                 | NA                | 18 words             |
| Dilma Rousseff            | More Changes, More Future   | Article-like; A4.                 | 25              | 0/4                  | 14/88             | 11 words             |
| Jair Bolsonaro            | The Path to Prosperity: Proposed Government Plan                  | Presentation Form; Slides Layout. | 81              | 0/7                  | 0/66              | 1 word*              |
| Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva | Guidelines for Brazil's Reconstruction and Transformation Program | Report-like; A4.                  | 21              | 1/4                  | 49/121            | 48 words             |

\*The word 'environment' does appear once on Jair Bolsonaro's government plan, however, the word does not refer to the ecological environment but to the rural environment, or area.

Over time, the relevance of socio-environmental subjects has grown, reflecting changing perspectives on environmental issues. The examination of the goals and objectives outlined in the Brazilian pre-election governmental plans reveal notable shifts in prospective governance, political-administrative practices, and global alignment within the socio-environmental sphere. Even though pre-election governmental plans differ in size and formatting, it is apparent that structurally, the topic and its subjects varied in relevance quite dramatically at points.

Each administration's plans show distinct perspectives and aspirations, with clear shifts or continuities in their approach. For instance, during President Lula's tenure, there was a visible growth in the all criteria relevance of the analysed themes, as evidenced from the "Government Program 2002" to the "Government Program 2007/2010." The latter plan demonstrated increased inclusivity and specificity demonstrated by the referencing of Indigenous peoples, Quilombola communities, and biomes, while the former did not. As for the shift from President Lula's second term to President Rousseff's, there was almost no change in socio-environmental prioritisation, nonetheless some decrease can be characterised by the loss of contextual relevance.

In between President Rousseff's terms there was little change in executive prioritisation, but there was some decrease in contextual relevance, which presented less specificity in both the social and environmental agendas. As there was continuity in governance, one could appoint the shifts as being neutral in effect, however, the underlying comparison is of decline, especially since former President Dilma Rousseff was impeached, in this case, making way for Michel Temer's termination of her turn.

During President Bolsonaro's administration, there was a stark departure from the previous trend, as the plan exhibited a complete disregard for socio-environmental concerns. The "Path to Prosperity" proposal presented by President Bolsonaro made no mention of these issues and showed little to no contextual relevance with none of the seven main sections and 66 points of the document addressing these matters. Moreover, the document's contextual relevance was practically non-existent, with no term related to the subject, even though the word 'environment' appeared once - though unrelated to ecological affairs.

Among all the analysed documents, the "Guidelines for Brazil's Reconstruction and Transformation Program" presented by President Lula da Silva stood out with the highest relevance to socio-environmental subjects. This plan included a main section solely focused on these issues, with a significant number of points covering the themes. The document also demonstrated a considerable contextual relevance, indicating a higher level of commitment to socio-environmental concerns and a deeper level of understanding.

In conclusion, the analysis of Brazilian pre-election governmental plans concerning socio-environmental subjects highlighted the significant variations in their concern for, and commitment to, critical issues related to these causes. The trajectory of government actions and policies has shown both positive and negative shifts over time, impacting the country's socio-environmental sphere, institutionalisation, and outcomes.

#### *4.2. Institutional Changes to the Ministerial Bodies*

The Federal Government's executive bodies, the ministries, were created with the function of advising the President of the Republic in carrying out their activities. To this end, they work on the planning and execution of measures that put government policies into practice (ASCOM National Union of State Legislators and Legislators & Gonzaga, 2023). The president, therefore, holds the position of a coordinator while it is up to the ministers to supervise the subjects they are assigned to within their competence. In addition, they act to execute the laws and decrees enacted (ASCOM National Union of State Legislators and Legislators & Gonzaga, 2023). Presently, with president Lula, there are 37 ministerial bodies, comprising 30 ministries, three secretariats, and four entities that hold a status equivalent to ministries. Each of these entities bears the responsibility for overseeing a distinct area of governance and operates under the leadership of a designated minister or chief minister. This information is sourced from the Institute of Applied Economic Research (IPEA), specifically their records pertaining to ministerial cabinets, which encompass the entirety of such bodies throughout the presidential tenures examined in this research (1989-2020). For a condensed and updated overview of the data, refer to Table 3.

**Table 3**

Overview of Brazilian Ministries from 1995 to 2023 (adapted from Institute of Applied Economic Research & Almeida, 2020).

| <b>President</b>          | <b>Administration Period</b> | <b>Highest Number of Ministries</b> |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva | 2003-2010                    | 31                                  |
| Dilma Rousseff            | 2011-2016                    | 33                                  |
| Michel Temer              | 2016-2018                    | 24                                  |
| Jair Bolsonaro            | 2019-2022                    | 18                                  |

Recognizing that the number of ministries presented by an administration reflect their main concerns, policy approaches, and level of commitment, it becomes evident that there are notable fluctuations and disparities among analysed governments. From 2003 to 2023, four distinct moments of institutional robustness correspond to different governmental shifts, were identified as: (1) continuity with slight growth; (2) prominent decline; (3) incisive reduction; and (4) the search for re-construction of continuity with a slight increase, or, from another perspective, simply an exponential surge. From President Lula's first term to Dilma's last term, the number of ministerial bodies ranged from a minimum of 25 to a maximum of 33. It is worth noting that even the minimum number of ministries during this period was still higher than the highest number of ministries seen during Temer's administration.

The shift in power when Vice President Michel Temer took office led to an abrupt transition characterised by a government team with a more conservative view (Schincariol & Yeros, 2019). Temer's administration presented a notable shift towards a neoliberal reactionary program, contrasting the developmentalist approach of the previous PT (the Workers' Party) administrations (Schincariol & Yeros, 2019). Early in his term, Temer took swift actions, such as abolishing the Ministry of Social Development and Fight Against Hunger (see Figure 2) and scaling back several social policies, signalling a clear ideological change (Milhorance, 2022). This ideological shift also led to the condensation of the government apparatus, resulting in the merging, exclusion, or transformation of various ministries into secretariats or administrative areas within other ministries. Building upon this ideological trajectory, President Jair Bolsonaro's term continued the institutional transformations initiated by Temer and was even more abrupt in its disruptions (Milhorance, 2022).

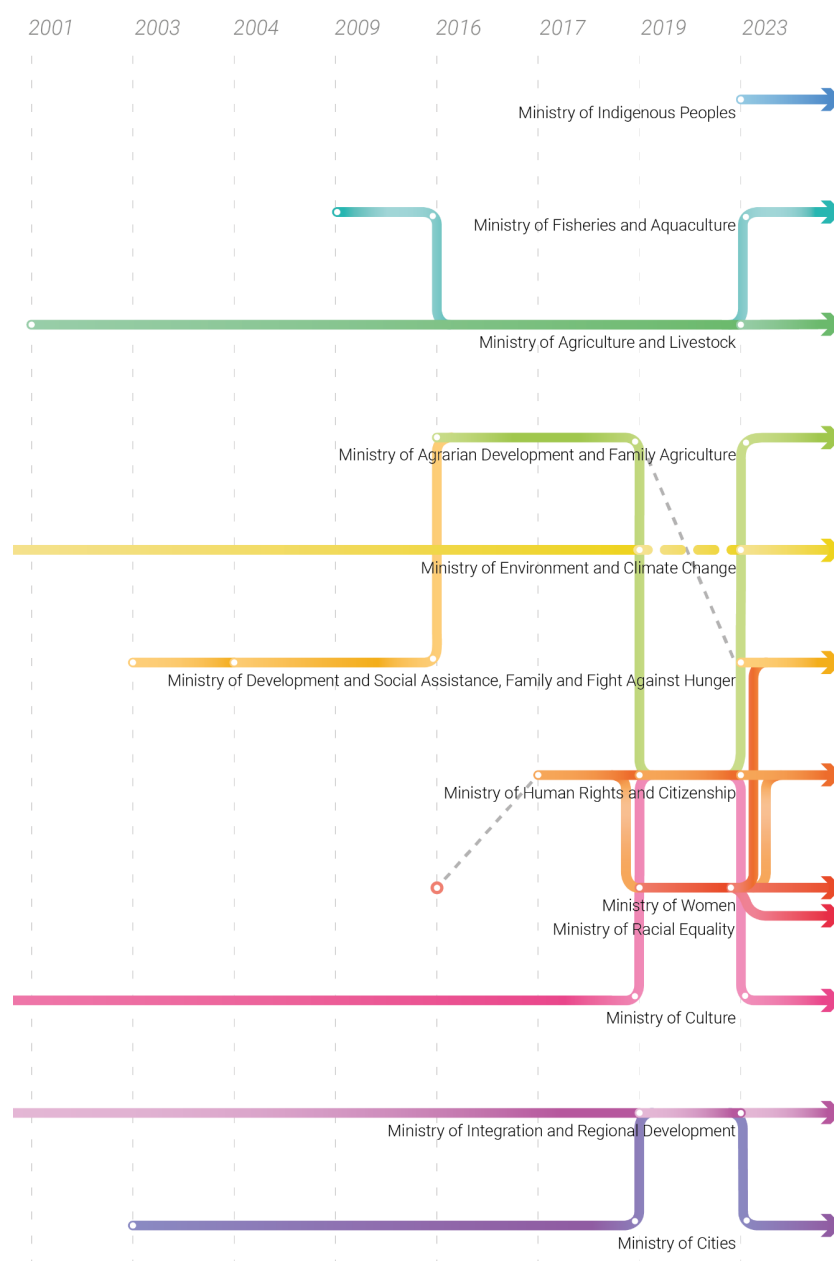
One significant proposed change by Bolsonaro was the merging of the Ministry of Environment with the Ministry of Agriculture, a move that was met with strong societal opposition (Scantimburgo, 2018). Critics argued that such a merger would subject the regulatory body, the Ministry of Environment, to the very sector it should regulate, potentially leading to the extinction of its regulatory function (Scantimburgo, 2018). Despite Bolsonaro's efforts to streamline the government, the current administration now has more than twice the number of ministerial bodies compared to Bolsonaro's term, which previously had the lowest number of ministries in the last 20 years.

#### *4.2.1. The Government in Practice*

In order to report this institutional analysis, it is important to state that the research followed the IPEA's methodological note on the analysis of ministerial cabinets in Brazil (Institute of Applied Economic Research & Almeida, 2020). As per IPEA, the selection of ministerial bodies here analysed were chosen within the set of ministers of 'civil branches'. 'Extraordinary Ministers' and heads of secretariats with ministry status, however, were not included. Even though they have competences in areas of public policy (Institute of Applied Economic Research & Almeida, 2020), the data set analysed consists of ministerial bodies that are currently, and exclusively, denoted as such. That categorization also excludes the General Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic, and due to their non-partisan nature, former military ministries (Army, Navy, Air Force and General Staff of the Armed Forces), as well as the Military Office of the Presidency of the Republic and the Institutional Security Office. Within the set profile, the ministerial bodies chosen were the ones directly linked to socio-environmental decision-making, they were: (1) Ministry of Agrarian Development and Family Agriculture; (2) Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock; (3) Ministry of Cities; (4) Ministry of Culture;

(5) Ministry of Development and Social Assistance, Family and Fight Against Hunger; (6) Ministry of Environment and Climate Change; (7) Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture; (8) Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship; (9) Ministry of Indigenous Peoples; (10) Ministry of Integration and Regional Development; (11) Ministry of Racial Equality; (12) Ministry of Women. The shifts of the selected ministerial bodies are as seen in Figure 2 (2001-2023 cut), and see Appendix D for the complete scheme.

Even though ministries share outcomes and goals, especially in regard to an area of work so multifaceted and multidisciplinary as the environment, ministerial bodies such as the Ministries of Science, Technology and Innovation, Mines and Energy, Planning and Budget, and the Ministry of Tourism were not included in the analysis for they do not attend to socio-environmental bases as a primary function or purpose.



**Fig. 2.** Socio-environmental Ministerial Bodies Transformations from 2001 to 2023 (based on the Presidency of the Republic, 2023c).

Creating or restructuring a ministry is a time-consuming process involving various steps such as staff reallocation, reconfiguration of virtual security clearance, project reassessments, and, more specifically, legally redetermining areas of competence (as detailed in Appendix B). Between 2003 and April 2016, the period leading up to Dilma Rousseff's impeachment, various ministries experienced relative stability, with minimal alterations. Notably, only four institutional transformations occurred during this time frame, impacting solely three of the twelve studied ministries. These changes included the establishment of the Ministry of Culture in 2003, the reconfiguration of the Ministry of Social Assistance from its original form as the Ministry of Housing and Social Welfare (1988), and its subsequent transformation into the Ministry of Social Development and Fight Against Hunger in 2004. Additionally, the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture (operational between 2009 and 2016) merged back with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Supply.

In the pursuit of shrinking the governmental machine, however, President Michel Temer managed to approve four changes in less than three years. Under his administration, the Ministry of Women, Racial Equality, and Human Rights, established during President Rousseff's second term, saw a short-lived existence and did not last the year. Meanwhile, Bolsonaro's term also witnessed four changes, not including the Ministry of Environment's initial merging intention (traced as a dotted yellow line in Figure 2).

President Bolsonaro, in accordance with his pre-election governmental plan, introduced significant ruptures within the socio-environmental decision-making sphere. He merged three ministries – the Ministry of Social and Agrarian Development, the Ministry of Culture, and the Ministry of Citizenship – into a single entity called the Ministry of Citizenship. Furthermore, he combined two other bodies, the Ministry of Cities and the Ministry of National Integration, into the Ministry of Regional Development. Finally, three ministerial bodies were abolished, while a new one, the Ministry of Women, Family, and Human Rights, was simultaneously created.

The disruptions caused by both Presidents Temer and Bolsonaro stemmed from the narrative that reducing the size of the state and emphasising private initiative were essential steps to combat corruption effectively (Milhorance, 2022). Nonetheless, the proposed actions showcased a lack of comprehension regarding the necessity for a robust framework of laws and regulatory institutions in a nation where 30% of its land is safeguarded as protected areas, encompassing Conservation Units and Indigenous Peoples' Territories (Scantimburgo, 2018). Hence, the significance of preserving such natural wealth demands a well-structured and effective socio-environmental legal and supervisory framework. Currently under President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva's leadership, however, all institutional bodies have been reconstituted together with the inclusion of the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples, a clear indicator and future driver of socio-environmental changes. Furthermore, Lula's administration has also granted increased independence and distinction to certain institutions, such as the Ministry of Women and the Ministry of Racial Equality now presented as separate entities.

In conclusion, the shifts in ministerial bodies over time reflect the changing priorities of Brazilian federal administrations, shaping the nation's socio-environmental landscape. The ongoing evolution of these institutions plays a crucial role in influencing environmental policies and practices in Brazil. Between 2003 and April 2016, the studied ministries showed relative stability with minimal changes. However, under Presidents Michel Temer and Jair Bolsonaro, more frequent alterations occurred, driven by a narrative of reducing the state's size and emphasising private initiatives. These changes had significant implications for socio-environmental governance, impacting decision-making in



practice. An instance highlighting this, occurred during the merger of the Ministry of Cities with Integration and Regional Development, where not only was progress delayed, but some projects in their entirety were ultimately discontinued and/or abandoned.

## **5. Limitations**

The study encompasses a significant 20-year timeframe, during which Brazil experienced multiple federal governmental administrations with diverse political ideologies and policy priorities. While institutional changes play a role in shaping socio-environmental governance outcomes, it is crucial to recognise that other factors, including economic fluctuations, global events, and societal shifts, can also exert influence. Hence, isolating the specific impact of institutional changes on the socio-environmental agenda presents limitations. Additionally, establishing causality within complex socio-political systems is a challenge. The interplay between institutional realities, political decisions, stakeholder involvement, and external factors is intricate and interconnected, making it difficult to fully disentangle these complex interactions. Consequently, a comprehensive understanding of the causal relationships between institutional dynamics and governance outcomes may have been constrained to some extent. Moreover, and especially in regards to any research within or branching out to the political sciences, potential biases and subjectivity in data selection, interpretation, research inquiries, and hypotheses must be seen through a vigilant eye. Whilst conducting this study, the research strove to stay rigorous throughout the employment of the methods, promoting transparent reporting in the search to mitigate biases, ensuring the integrity of the research findings. The aforementioned limitations must be acknowledged and considered when interpreting the findings and conclusion.

Future research can build upon these limitations to further advance the understanding of the complex relationship between science, policy, and socio-environmental governance in Brazil and beyond. One of the ways in which future research endeavors can be enhanced involves directing attention towards specific case studies, thereby offering a thorough and concise meso or micro-level analysis. This approach has the potential to facilitate a more nuanced understanding of the contextual dynamics underlying these transformations and/or influences. In summary the listed limitations of this study were: temporal dynamics; casualty and complex interactions; and, bias and subjectivity.

## **6. Conclusion**

This research provided insights into the trajectory of socio-environmental governance in Brazil and its relationship with distinct federal government administrations from 2003 to 2023. The analysis revealed a clear alignment between pre-election governmental plans and the institutional design of the Executive Power, particularly of ministerial bodies. This alignment reflects the priorities and concerns outlined in the plans and the subsequent continuity or changes of each administration. President Bolsonaro's term stands out as a striking example of significant shifts in institutional design and governance, characterised by systematic dismantling of government bodies driven by anti socio-environmental strategies and discourses. As well, the term of his predecessor, Vice President Michel Temer's, was characterised by a similar dismantling, based on a neoliberal agenda.

The combined analysis shows that the institutional transformations closely followed the proposed governmental frameworks and were tied to the governance presented by those administrations. This was evident not only for Temer and Bolsonaro but also for the PT (Workers' Party) administrations of

President Lula and Rousseff. While the first pre-election plans of PT did not strongly emphasise socio-environmental issues, they did indicate a continuity of the institutional bodies. In contrast, Bolsonaro's program, which disregarded the topic entirely, foreshadowed subsequent abrupt organisational shifts.

On par with their programs, from 2003 to 2016, the studied ministries experienced minimal alterations, with only four institutional transformations impacting three of the twelve ministries related to the study subject. However, from 2016 to 2023, Brazil underwent significant changes in its institutional design, influenced by the right-wing administrations. These shifts had a distinct impact on socio-environmental governance institutes, affecting decision-making and governance both in theory and practice. The combined shifts resulted in 11 ministerial body transformations, including merges, terminations, and legal competence shifts. While institutional design alterations are not inherently negative, the changes that occurred from 2016 to 2023 were highly impactful. As well, President Lula's efforts to return to previous organisational schemes also posed demands on the governmental machine.

In conclusion, this analysis underscores the importance of examining socio-environmental governance through the lens of pre-election governmental plans and institutional transformations. The findings shed light on the evolving priorities and perspectives of Brazilian federal administrations and their significant influence on the nation's socio-environmental landscape. These insights are crucial for shaping effective environmental policies and practices in Brazil's future.

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## Appendix

Appendix A: Historical Evolution of the Brazilian Political System, 1822-Current (translated from Portuguese to English from Lamounier, 2021).

| Historical Evolution of the Brazilian Political System (1822-2020) |  |  |   |   |
|--|--|--|---|---|
| Periods/Regimens   | State and Government   | Party System   | Civil/Military Relations  | Terminus  |
| Empire (1822-1889)   | Constitutional option for a monarchical-representative State; implementation of electoral and judicial institutions; Parliamentary government since 1847.  | Undefined until the 1840s and bipartisanship (Liberal x Conservative) from then on. Republican parties emerge in the 1870s.  | Civil hegemony embodied by the monarchy and guaranteed by the National Guard. The 'military question' arises from the War in Paraguay.    | <i>Civil-military coup proclaims the Republic (11/15/1889)</i>  |
| First Republic (1889-1930)   | After Deodoro and Floriano (military), civilian presidents elected by direct vote until 1930*; a very decentralized and precariously institutionalized federation.   | Single parties ("republicans") in most states; the main exception is Rio Grande do Sul. Very low levels of political and electoral participation.                                      | Significant presence of the Armed Forces in national life and growing tension between young officers and traditional politicians.         | <i>Defeated for the presidency, Getúlio Vargas leads a revolutionary movement and takes power in October 1930.</i>  |
| Revolution of the 1930s (1930-1937)                                | Getúlio is the head of the provisional government until the promulgation of the 1934 Constitution and president elected by Congress thereafter.  | Protoparties numerous and unstable; growing communist and "integralist" (fascist) mobilization.  | Army in the process of consolidation as a key institution.  | <i>Getúlio's "Autogolpe", with military support, implants dictatorship.</i>   |
| The New State (1937-1945)  | Authoritarian regime, economically modernizing and politically demobilizing.   | General ban. Regime suppresses existing parties and suspends electoral processes.  | Army identified as Estado Novo based on nationalist ideology and national security doctrine.  | <i>In 1945, with the military defeat of fascism in Europe, military leadership forced Getúlio to resign.</i>  |
| Democratic Regime (1945-1964)                                      | Constitution of 1946; liberal and pluralist democracy with direct election of presidents, Federation, and National Congress with broad prerogatives.   | Thirteen parties, the main ones being PSD, UDN, and PTB. Communists are again outlawed in 1974-1948. Polarization between Getulism and anti-Getulism becomes increasingly ideological. | Multiple lines of 'collaboration' and conflict between military 'factions' and civilian 'political' groups.                               | <i>On March 31, a military coup** deposes President João Goulart.</i>   |
| Military Dictatorship** (1964-1985)                                | Presidency of the Republic becomes a de facto monopoly of the Armed Forces, whose choices are only ratified, until 1985, by the Electoral College. Legislative and Federation severely weakened.   | In 1965, the multiparty precedent is compulsory (Arena x MDB). In 1979, controlled return to multipartyism. Communists remain illegal.   | Hegemonic in political control, the Armed Forces support 'technocratic' governments and "stimulate accelerated economic growth".          | <i>Prolonged political and electoral struggle strengthens the "opposition front", and enables a gradual return to civilian government, consummated with the election of Tancredo Neves by the Electoral College, in 1985.</i> |
| New Democratic Regime (1985-)                                      | Direct election established at all levels as a constitutional principle; Federation and Legislature are reinvigorated; new Constitution enacted in 1988; re-election for president, governors, and mayors of large cities, admitted from 1997. | Expanded multi-party system, including the legalization of communist parties; accented party fragmentation forces presidents to seek support in broad and heterogeneous coalitions.    | Civilian control strongly re-established; public presence of the Armed Forces takes place within the limits set by the 1988 Constitution. | -   |

\*: Women's suffrage in Brazil was recognized in 1932 and incorporated into the 1934 Constitution, but it was optional. Only in 1965, it became mandatory, being equal to that of men (Marques and Chamber of Deputies, 2019).

\*\* : Originally Lamounier used the term "Military Regime", and a section of the terminus was shortened in the translation.

## Appendix B: Brazilian Socio-Environmental Ministerial Progression (BMP)

| Brazilian Territorial Development through Historical Markers |         |  |      |               |               |          |                   |   |   |
|--|---------|--|------|---------------|---------------|----------|-------------------|---|---|
| Type of Issue  | Acronym | Title  | Year | Configuration | Specification | In Force | Area of Influence | Description   | Reference   |
| Federal  | MAIC    | Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce | 1906 | Ministry      | Decree        | No       | National          | (Decree n° 1,067, dated 07/28/1860, creates the State Secretariat for Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works. Law N° 23 of 10/30/1891, transfers the attributions related to agriculture to the Ministry of Industry, Transport and Public Works.) Decree N° 1,606 of 12/29/1906, creates the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce. Decree N° 19,448 of 12/03/1930, renames the MAIC into the Ministry of Agriculture.              | <a href="http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/decreto/historicos/dpl/DPL1606-1906.htm">http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/decreto/historicos/dpl/DPL1606-1906.htm</a> |
| Federal  | MA      | Ministry of Agriculture                        | 1930 | Ministry      | Decree        | No       | National          | Decree N° 19,448, dated 12/03/1930, renames the MAIC into the Ministry of Agriculture. Subsequently, Law N° 8,028 of 04/12/1990, Art. 27, Item V, transforms the MA into the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform.   | <a href="https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/atos/decretos/1930/d19448.html">https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/atos/decretos/1930/d19448.html</a>                 |
| Federal  | MEC     | Ministry of Education and Culture              | 1953 | Ministry      | Law           | No       | National          | Law N° 1,920, dated 07/25/1953, amends the Ministry of Education and Health, in its Art. 2, for the denomination of Ministry of Education and Culture. Decree N° 91,144 of 03/15/1985, creates the Ministry of Culture, by splitting from the Ministry of Education and Culture.  | <a href="http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/1950-1969/11920.htm">http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/1950-1969/11920.htm</a>                               |
| Federal  | MARD    | Ministry of Agrarian Reform and Development    | 1985 | Ministry      | Decree        | No       | National          | Decree N° 91,145, dated 03/15/1985, creates the Ministry of Agrarian Reform and Development. Decree N° 95,075 of 10/22/1987, changes the name of this Ministry to the Ministry of Housing, Urban Planning and the Environment. Law N° 7,739 of March 16, 1989, which extinguishes the aforementioned Ministry, also transfers matters pertaining to the agrarian reform and development to the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture. | <a href="https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/atos/decretos/1985/d91145.html">https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/atos/decretos/1985/d91145.html</a>                 |
| Federal  | MC      | Ministry of Culture                            | 1985 | Ministry      | Decree        | No       | National          | Decree N° 91,144, dated 03/15/1985, creates the Ministry of Culture, by splitting from the Ministry of Education and Culture. Law N° 8,028 of 04/12/1990, Art. 1, sole paragraph, creates the Secretariat of Culture of the Presidency of the   | <a href="https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/decreto/198">https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/decreto/198</a>   |



| Brazilian Territorial Development through Historical Markers |         |   |      |               |               |          |                   |   |   |
|--|---------|---|------|---------------|---------------|----------|-------------------|---|---|
| Type of Issue  | Acronym | Title   | Year | Configuration | Specification | In Force | Area of Influence | Description   | Reference   |
|  |         |   |      |               |               |          |                   | Republic; and in Art. 27, Item V, abolishes the Ministry of Culture.  | 0-1989/d91144.htm   |
| Federal  | MHUPE   | Ministry of Housing, Urban Planning and the Environment | 1987 | Ministry      | Decree        | No       | National          | Decree N° 95,075, dated 10/22/1987, changes the name of the MARD into the Ministry of Housing, Urban Planning and the Environment. Decree N° 96,634 of 09/02/1988, changes the name to Ministry of Housing and Social Welfare.  | <a href="https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/decreto/1980-1989/1985-1987/d95075.htm">https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/decreto/1980-1989/1985-1987/d95075.htm</a> |
| Federal  | MHSW    | Ministry of Housing and Social Welfare                  | 1988 | Ministry      | Decree        | No       | National          | Decree N° 96,634, dated 02/09/1988, changes the name of the MHUPE into the Ministry of Housing and Social Welfare. Law N° 7,739 of 03/16/1989, Art. 5, extinguishes the Ministry.   | <a href="https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/decreto/1980-1989/d96634.htm">https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/decreto/1980-1989/d96634.htm</a>                     |
| Federal  | MAAR    | Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform             | 1990 | Ministry      | Law           | No       | National          | Law N° 8,028, dated 04/12/1990, Art. 27, Item V, transforms the MA into the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform. Law N° 8,490 of 11/19/1992, Art. 20, transforms the MAAR into the Ministry of Agriculture, Supply and Agrarian Reform.                               | <a href="https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/18028.htm#art27">https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/18028.htm#art27</a>                                     |
| Federal  | MSAc    | Ministry of Social Action                               | 1990 | Ministry      | Law           | No       | National          | Law N° 8,028, dated 04/12/1990, Art. 24, creates the position of Minister of State for Social Action. Law N° 8,490 of 11/19/1992, Art. 20, transforms the MSA into the Ministry of Social Welfare.  | <a href="https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/18028.htm#art24">https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/18028.htm#art24</a>                                     |
| Federal  | MASAR   | Ministry of Agriculture, Supply and Agrarian Reform     | 1992 | Ministry      | Law           | No       | National          | Law N° 8,490, dated 11/19/1992, Art. 20, transforms the MASAR into the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply. Subsequently, Law N° 9,649 of 05/27/1998, transforms the MASAR into the Ministry of Agriculture and Supply.   | <a href="https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/18490.htm#art20">https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/18490.htm#art20</a>                                     |
| Federal  | ME      | Ministry of the Environment                             | 1992 | Ministry      | Law           | No       | National          | Law N° 8,490, dated 11/19/1992, transforms the Secretariat for the Environment of the Presidency of the Republic into the Ministry of the Environment. Subsequently, Law N° 8,746 of 12/10/1993, transforms the ME into the Ministry of the Environment and the Legal Amazon. | <a href="http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/18490.htm">http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/18490.htm</a>   |
| Federal  | MRI     | Ministry of Regional Integration                        | 1992 | Ministry      | Law           | No       | Regional          | Law N° 8,490, dated 11/19/1992, Art. 21, transforms the Regional Development Secretariat into the Ministry of   | <a href="https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil">https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil</a>   |

| Brazilian Territorial Development through Historical Markers |         |   |      |               |               |          |                   |   |   |
|--|---------|---|------|---------------|---------------|----------|-------------------|---|---|
| Type of Issue  | Acronym | Title   | Year | Configuration | Specification | In Force | Area of Influence | Description   | Reference   |
|  |         |   |      |               |               |          |                   | Regional Integration. Law N° 9,649 of 5/27/1998, Art. 19, Item III, extinguishes the Ministry.  | _03/leis/18490.htm  |
| Federal  | MSW     | Ministry of Social Welfare  | 1992 | Ministry      | Law           | No       | National          | Law N° 8,490, dated 11/19/1992, Art. 20, transforms the MSA into the Ministry of Social Welfare. Law N° 9,649 of 5/27/1998, Art. 19, extinguishes the Ministry.   | <a href="https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/18490.htm#art20">https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/18490.htm#art20</a>         |
| Federal  | NMC     | (New) Ministry of Culture   | 1992 | Ministry      | Law           | No       | National          | Law N° 8,490, dated 11/19/1992, Art. 21, transforms the Culture Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic into the Ministry of Culture. Laws N° 9,649, of 05/27/1998, and N° 10,683, of 05/28/2003, ratify the Ministry and deal with the areas of competence of that Ministry. Decree N° 8,837 of 08/17/2016, approves the Regulatory Structure of this Ministry. Subsequently, Provisional Measure N° 870, converted into Law N° 13,844, of June 18, 2019, transforms the Ministry of Social and Agrarian Development, the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Sports into the Ministry of Citizenship. | <a href="https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/18490.htm">https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/18490.htm</a>                     |
| Federal  | MEvLA   | Ministry of the Environment and the Legal Amazon                  | 1993 | Ministry      | Law           | No       | National          | Law N° 8,746, dated 12/10/1993, transforms the ME into the Ministry of the Environment and the Legal Amazon. Subsequently, Law N° 9,649 of 05/27/1998, transforms the MEvLA into the Ministry of the Environment, Water Resources and the Legal Amazon.   | <a href="https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/1989_1994/18746.htm">https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/1989_1994/18746.htm</a> |
| Federal  | MAS     | Ministry of Agriculture and Supply                                | 1998 | Ministry      | Law           | No       | National          | Law N° 9,649, dated 05/27/1998, transforms the MASAR into the Ministry of Agriculture and Supply, and deals with the areas of competence of this Ministry. Subsequently, Provisional Measure N° 2,143-36 of 08/24/2001, transforms the MAS into the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply.  | <a href="https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/LEIS/L9649cons.htm#art17">https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/LEIS/L9649cons.htm#art17</a> |
| Federal  | MEWRLA  | Ministry of the Environment, Water Resources and the Legal Amazon | 1998 | Ministry      | Law           | No       | National          | Law N° 9,649, dated 05/27/1998, transforms the MEvLA into the Ministry of the Environment, Water Resources and the Legal Amazon. Subsequently, Provisional Measure N° 1,795 of 01/01/1999, transforms the MEWRLA into the Ministry of the Environment.  | <a href="https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/19649cons.htm">https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/19649cons.htm</a>             |

| Brazilian Territorial Development through Historical Markers |         |   |      |               |               |          |                   |   |   |
|--|---------|---|------|---------------|---------------|----------|-------------------|---|---|
| Type of Issue  | Acronym | Title   | Year | Configuration | Specification | In Force | Area of Influence | Description   | Reference   |
| Federal  | MNI     | Ministry of National Integration              | 1999 | Ministry      | Law           | No       | National          | Provisional Measure N° 1,911-8, dated 07/29/1999, creates the Ministry of National Integration and transfers to that Ministry the powers of the Special Secretariat for Regional Policies of the Chamber of Regional Policies of the Government Council. Law N° 10,683, of 05/28/2003, ratifies the Ministry with the same name, and Art. 27, Item XIII, deals with areas of competence. Finally, Decree N° 8,980 of 02/01/2017, approves the regimental structure of this Ministry. Subsequently, Provisional Measure N° 870, converted into Law N° 13,844, of June 18, 2019, transforms the MNI and the Ministry of Cities into the Ministry of Regional Development. | <a href="https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/mpv/antigas/1911-8.htm">https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/mpv/antigas/1911-8.htm</a>             |
| Federal  | NME     | (New) Ministry of the Environment             | 1999 | Ministry      | Law           | No       | National          | Provisional Measure N° 1,795, dated 01/01/1999, transforms the MEWRLA into the Ministry of the Environment, ratified by Law N° 10,683 of 05/28/2003. Subsequently, the Decree N° 8,975 of 01/24/2017, approves the regimental structure of this Ministry. Also amended by the Provisional Measure N° 870, later converted into the Law N° 13,844 of June 18, 2019, and Decree N° 9,672 of 01/02/2019. Finally, the NME is converted into the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change by Provisional Measure 1,154/2023.  | <a href="https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/2003/110.683.htm">https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/2003/110.683.htm</a>               |
| Federal  | MALS    | Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply | 2001 | Ministry      | Law           | No       | National          | Provisional Measure N° 2,143-36, dated 08/24/2001, transforms the MAS into the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply. The following also amend the Ministry: Law N° 10,683 of 05/28/2003, Decree N° 8,701 of 03/31/2016, Law N° 13,266 of 08/05/2016, and Law N° 10,683 of 05/28/2003. Provisional Measure N° 870, converted into Law N° 13,844, of June 18, 2019, confirms the Ministry by this name and sets new internal regulations.  | <a href="https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/mpv/antigas_2001/2143-36.htm">https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/mpv/antigas_2001/2143-36.htm</a> |
| Federal  | MCI     | Ministry of Cities                            | 2003 | Ministry      | Law           | No       | National          | Law N° 10,683, dated 05/28/2003, transforms the Special Secretariat for Urban Development (SEDU), into the Ministry of Cities, and Art. 27, Item III, deals with the areas of competence of this Ministry. Decree N° 8,927 of 12/08/2016,   | <a href="https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/2003/110.683.htm">https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/2003/110.683.htm</a>               |

| Brazilian Territorial Development through Historical Markers |         |   |      |               |               |          |                   |  |   |
|--|---------|---|------|---------------|---------------|----------|-------------------|--|---|
| Type of Issue  | Acronym | Title   | Year | Configuration | Specification | In Force | Area of Influence | Description  | Reference   |
|  |         |   |      |               |               |          |                   | approves the regimental structure of this Ministry. Subsequently, Provisional Measure N° 870, converted into Law N° 13,844, of June 18, 2019, transforms the MNI and the MCi into the Ministry of Regional Development.  |   |
| Federal  | MSAs    | Ministry of Social Assistance                           | 2003 | Ministry      | Law           | No       | National          | Law N° 10,683, dated 05/28/2003, Art. 31, transforms the State Secretariat for Social Assistance into the Ministry of Social Assistance. Law N° 10,869 of 05/13/2004, Art. 3, transforms the Ministry of Social Assistance into the Ministry of Social Development and Fight Against Hunger.   | <a href="https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/2003/110.683.htm">https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/2003/110.683.htm</a>                         |
| Federal  | MSDH    | Ministry of Social Development and Fight Against Hunger | 2004 | Ministry      | Law           | No       | National          | Law N° 10,869, dated 05/13/2004, Art. 3, transforms the MSAs into the Ministry of Social Development and Fight against Hunger. Decree N° 8,949 of 12/29/2016, approves the regimental structure of this ministry. Law N° 13,341 of 09/29/2016, Art. 2, transforms the MSDH into the Ministry of Social and Agrarian Development.   | <a href="https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2004-2006/2004/Lei/L10869.htm">https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2004-2006/2004/Lei/L10869.htm</a> |
| Federal  | MFA     | Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture                   | 2009 | Ministry      | Law           | No       | National          | Law N° 11,958, dated 06/26/2009, transforms the Special Secretariat for Aquaculture and Fisheries of the Presidency into the Ministry. Decree N° 6,972 of 09/29/2009, approves the regimental structure of this Ministry. Law N° 13,266 of 04/05/2016, Art. 1, extinguishes this Ministry. Art. 27, includes the National Fishing and Aquaculture Policy in the area of competence of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply.   | <a href="https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2007-2010/2009/lei/111958.htm">https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2007-2010/2009/lei/111958.htm</a> |
| Federal  | MJC     | Ministry of Justice and Citizenship                     | 2016 | Ministry      | Law           | No       | National          | Law N° 13,341, dated 09/29/2016, Art. 2, transforms the Ministry of Justice into the Ministry of Justice and Citizenship. Art. 6 transfers its powers and Art. 7 transfers the bodies and entities supervised by the Ministry of Women, Racial Equality and Human Rights, to that Ministry. Provisional Measure N° 768 of 02/02/2017, transforms the Ministry of Justice and Citizenship into the Ministry of Justice and Public Security. | <a href="https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2015-2018/2016/lei/113341.htm">https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2015-2018/2016/lei/113341.htm</a> |

| Brazilian Territorial Development through Historical Markers |         |   |      |               |               |          |                   |   |   |
|--|---------|---|------|---------------|---------------|----------|-------------------|---|---|
| Type of Issue  | Acronym | Title   | Year | Configuration | Specification | In Force | Area of Influence | Description   | Reference   |
| Federal  | MSAD    | Ministry of Social and Agrarian Development         | 2016 | Ministry      | Law           | No       | National          | Law N° 13,341 of 09/29/2016, Art. 2, transforms the MSDFAH into the Ministry of Social and Agrarian Development. Arts. 6 and 7 transfer competencies, bodies and entities linked to the Ministry of Agrarian Development to that Ministry. Subsequently, Provisional Measure N° 870, converted into Law N° 13,844, of June 18, 2019, transforms the Ministry of Social and Agrarian Development, the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Sports into the Ministry of Citizenship.   | <a href="https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2015-2018/2016/lei/113341.htm">https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2015-2018/2016/lei/113341.htm</a> |
| Federal  | MWREHR  | Ministry of Women, Racial Equality and Human Rights | 2016 | Ministry      | Law           | No       | National          | Law N° 13,266, dated 04/05/2016, Art. 3, creates the Ministry. Law N° 13,341 of 09/29/2016, Art. 1, extinguish the MWREHR. Arts. 6 and 7 transfer the competences, bodies and subordinate entities of that Ministry to the Ministry of Justice and Citizenship, with the exception of competences on youth policies.  | <a href="https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2015-2018/2016/lei/113266.htm">https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2015-2018/2016/lei/113266.htm</a> |
| Federal  | MHR     | Ministry of Human Rights                            | 2017 | Ministry      | Decree        | No       | National          | Provisional Measure N° 768, dated 02/02/2017, Art. 1, creates the Ministry of Human Rights. Decree N° 9,122 of 08/09/2017, approves the regulatory structure of this Ministry, and Law N° 13,502 of November 1, 2017, establishes the organisation of the bodies of the Presidency of the Republic and the Ministries, approving the previous processes. Subsequently, Provisional Measure N° 870, converted into Law N° 13,844, of June 18, 2019, transforms the Ministry into the Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights. | <a href="https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2015-2018/2017/lei/113502.htm">https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2015-2018/2017/lei/113502.htm</a> |
| Federal  | MCz     | Ministry of Citizenship                             | 2019 | Ministry      | Law           | No       | National          | Provisional Measure N° 870, converted into Law N° 13,844, of June 18, 2019, comprises the unification of the Ministries of Social and Agrarian Development, Culture and Sports into the MCz. Provisional Measure 1,154/2023 transformed the MCz into the Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship.  | <a href="http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_Ato2019-2022/2019/Mpv/mpv870.htm">http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_Ato2019-2022/2019/Mpv/mpv870.htm</a>   |
| Federal  | MRD     | Ministry of Regional Development                    | 2019 | Ministry      | Law           | No       | Regional          | Provisional Measure N° 870, converted into Law N° 13,844, of June 18, 2019, transforms the MNI and the MCi into the Ministry of Regional Development. Provisional Measure   | <a href="https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-20">https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-20</a>   |

| Brazilian Territorial Development through Historical Markers |         |   |      |               |                     |          |                   |  |   |
|--|---------|---|------|---------------|---------------------|----------|-------------------|--|---|
| Type of Issue  | Acronym | Title   | Year | Configuration | Specification       | In Force | Area of Influence | Description  | Reference   |
|  |         |   |      |               |                     |          |                   | 1,154/2023 transformed the MRD into the Ministry of Integration and Regional Development.  | 22/2019/lei/L13844.htm  |
| Federal  | MWFHR   | Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights              | 2019 | Ministry      | Law                 | No       | National          | Provisional Measure N° 870, converted into Law N° 13,844, of June 18, 2019, originates from the former Special Secretariats of the Republic Presidency: the Secretariat for Human Rights, Secretariat for Policies for Women, Special Secretariat for Policies for the Promotion of Racial Equality, and The National Youth Secretariat. Provisional Measure 1,154/2023 transformed the MWFHR into the Ministry of Women, Ministry of Development and Social Assistance, Family and Fight Against Hunger, Ministry of Racial Equality, and the Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship. | <a href="http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_Ato2019-2022/2019/Mpv/mpv870.htm">http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_Ato2019-2022/2019/Mpv/mpv870.htm</a>   |
| Federal  | MADFA   | Ministry of Agrarian Development and Family Agriculture | 2023 | Ministry      | Provisional Measure | Yes      | National          | Provisional Measure 1,154/2023 was published in a special edition of the Federal Official Gazette, and creates the Ministry of Agrarian Development and Family Agriculture.  | <a href="https://legis.senado.leg.br/sdleg-getter/documento?dm=9235950&amp;ts=1678813375652&amp;disposition=inline">https://legis.senado.leg.br/sdleg-getter/documento?dm=9235950&amp;ts=1678813375652&amp;disposition=inline</a> |
| Federal  | MAL     | Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock                   | 2023 | Ministry      | Provisional Measure | Yes      | National          | Provisional Measure 1,154/2023 was published in a special edition of the Federal Official Gazette, and creates the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock.  | <a href="https://legis.senado.leg.br/sdleg-getter/documento?dm=9235950&amp;ts=1678813375652&amp;disposition=inline">https://legis.senado.leg.br/sdleg-getter/documento?dm=9235950&amp;ts=1678813375652&amp;disposition=inline</a> |
| Federal  | MCu     | (Contemporary) Ministry of Culture                      | 2023 | Ministry      | Provisional Measure | Yes      | National          | Provisional Measure 1,154/2023 was published in a special edition of the Federal Official Gazette, and creates the Ministry of Culture.  | <a href="https://legis.senado.leg.br/sdleg-getter/documento?dm=9235950&amp;ts=1678813375652&amp;disposition=inline">https://legis.senado.leg.br/sdleg-getter/documento?dm=9235950&amp;ts=1678813375652&amp;disposition=inline</a> |

| Brazilian Territorial Development through Historical Markers |         |  |      |               |                     |          |                       |  |   |
|--|---------|--|------|---------------|---------------------|----------|-----------------------|--|---|
| Type of Issue  | Acronym | Title  | Year | Configuration | Specification       | In Force | Area of Influence     | Description  | Reference   |
| Federal  | MDSAFH  | Ministry of Development and Social Assistance, Family and Fight Against Hunger | 2023 | Ministry      | Provisional Measure | Yes      | National              | Provisional Measure 1,154/2023 was published in a special edition of the Federal Official Gazette, and creates the Ministry of Development and Social Assistance, Family and Fight against Hunger. | <a href="https://legis.senado.leg.br/sdleg-getter/documento?dm=9235950&amp;ts=1678813375652&amp;disposition=inline">https://legis.senado.leg.br/sdleg-getter/documento?dm=9235950&amp;ts=1678813375652&amp;disposition=inline</a> |
| Federal  | MECC    | Ministry of Environment and Climate Change                                     | 2023 | Ministry      | Provisional Measure | Yes      | National              | Provisional Measure 1,154/2023 was published in a special edition of the Federal Official Gazette, and creates the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change.                                     | <a href="https://legis.senado.leg.br/sdleg-getter/documento?dm=9235950&amp;ts=1678813375652&amp;disposition=inline">https://legis.senado.leg.br/sdleg-getter/documento?dm=9235950&amp;ts=1678813375652&amp;disposition=inline</a> |
| Federal  | MHRC    | Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship                                       | 2023 | Ministry      | Provisional Measure | Yes      | National              | Provisional Measure 1,154/2023 was published in a special edition of the Federal Official Gazette, and creates the Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship.                                       | <a href="https://legis.senado.leg.br/sdleg-getter/documento?dm=9235950&amp;ts=1678813375652&amp;disposition=inline">https://legis.senado.leg.br/sdleg-getter/documento?dm=9235950&amp;ts=1678813375652&amp;disposition=inline</a> |
| Federal  | MIP     | Ministry of Indigenous Peoples   | 2023 | Ministry      | Provisional Measure | Yes      | National              | Provisional Measure 1,154/2023 was published in a special edition of the Federal Official Gazette, and creates the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples.   | <a href="https://legis.senado.leg.br/sdleg-getter/documento?dm=9235950&amp;ts=1678813375652&amp;disposition=inline">https://legis.senado.leg.br/sdleg-getter/documento?dm=9235950&amp;ts=1678813375652&amp;disposition=inline</a> |
| Federal  | MIRD    | Ministry of Integration and Regional Development                               | 2023 | Ministry      | Provisional Measure | Yes      | Regional;<br>National | Provisional Measure 1,154/2023 was published in a special edition of the Federal Official Gazette, and creates the Ministry of Integration and Regional Development.                               | <a href="https://legis.senado.leg.br/sdleg-getter/documento?dm=9235950&amp;ts=16788133756">https://legis.senado.leg.br/sdleg-getter/documento?dm=9235950&amp;ts=16788133756</a>   |

| Brazilian Territorial Development through Historical Markers |         |   |      |               |                     |          |                   |   |   |
|--|---------|---|------|---------------|---------------------|----------|-------------------|---|---|
| Type of Issue  | Acronym | Title                                       | Year | Configuration | Specification       | In Force | Area of Influence | Description   | Reference   |
|  |         |   |      |               |                     |          |                   |   | <a href="#">52&amp;disposition=inline</a>   |
| Federal  | MRE     | Ministry of Racial Equality                 | 2023 | Ministry      | Provisional Measure | Yes      | National          | Provisional Measure 1,154/2023 was published in a special edition of the Federal Official Gazette, and creates the Ministry of Racial Equality.           | <a href="https://legis.senado.leg.br/sdleg-getter/documento?dm=9235950&amp;ts=1678813375652&amp;disposition=inline">https://legis.senado.leg.br/sdleg-getter/documento?dm=9235950&amp;ts=1678813375652&amp;disposition=inline</a> |
| Federal  | MW      | Ministry of Women                           | 2023 | Ministry      | Provisional Measure | Yes      | National          | Provisional Measure 1,154/2023 was published in a special edition of the Federal Official Gazette, and creates the Ministry of Women.                     | <a href="https://legis.senado.leg.br/sdleg-getter/documento?dm=9235950&amp;ts=1678813375652&amp;disposition=inline">https://legis.senado.leg.br/sdleg-getter/documento?dm=9235950&amp;ts=1678813375652&amp;disposition=inline</a> |
| Federal  | NMCi    | (New) Ministry of Cities                    | 2023 | Ministry      | Provisional Measure | Yes      | National          | Provisional Measure 1,154/2023 was published in a special edition of the Federal Official Gazette, and creates the Ministry of Cities.                    | <a href="https://legis.senado.leg.br/sdleg-getter/documento?dm=9235950&amp;ts=1678813375652&amp;disposition=inline">https://legis.senado.leg.br/sdleg-getter/documento?dm=9235950&amp;ts=1678813375652&amp;disposition=inline</a> |
| Federal  | NMFA    | (New) Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture | 2023 | Ministry      | Provisional Measure | Yes      | National          | Provisional Measure 1,154/2023 was published in a special edition of the Federal Official Gazette, and creates the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture. | <a href="https://legis.senado.leg.br/sdleg-getter/documento?dm=9235950&amp;ts=1678813375652&amp;disposition=inline">https://legis.senado.leg.br/sdleg-getter/documento?dm=9235950&amp;ts=1678813375652&amp;disposition=inline</a> |



## Appendix C: Brazilian Socio-environmental Core-Legislation Development (BCL)

| Brazilian Territorial Development through Historical Markers |         |   |      |                 |               |          |                   |   |   |
|--|---------|---|------|-----------------|---------------|----------|-------------------|---|---|
| Type of Issue  | Acronym | Title   | Year | Configuration   | Specification | In Force | Area of Influence | Description   | Reference   |
| Federal  | PBR     | Pau-Brasil Regiment                             | 1605 | Regiment        | -             | n/a      | National          | The first environmental law appears in Brazil: the Pau-Brasil Regiment, aimed at protecting forests.  | -   |
| Federal  | RC      | Royal Charter                                   | 1797 | Royal Charter   | -             | n/a      | National          | The Royal Charter states the need to protect rivers, springs and slopes, which are now declared properties of the Portuguese Crown.   | -   |
| Federal  | TCR     | Timber Cutting Regiment                         | 1799 | Regiment        | -             | n/a      | National          | The Timber Cuts Regiment is created, the content of which establishes strict rules for the felling of trees.  | -   |
| Federal  | BLL     | Brazilian Land Law                              | 1850 | Law             | 601           | n/a      | National          | Law N° 601, dated 07/26/1850, establishes the first Land Law in Brazil. It disciplines land occupation and establishes sanctions for predatory activities, on the Empire's vacant lands.          | <a href="http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/LEIS/L0601-1850.htm">http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/LEIS/L0601-1850.htm</a>   |
| State  | DTPF    | Declaration of the Tijuca and Paineiras Forests | 1861 | Imperial Decree | 577           | n/a      | State             | Imperial Decree N° 577, dated 12/11/1861, entitled Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works, gives provisional instructions for the planting and conservation of the Tijuca and Paineiras forests.  | <a href="http://www.tjrj.jus.br/documentos/10136/2478089/painel-15.pdf?v=100">http://www.tjrj.jus.br/documentos/10136/2478089/painel-15.pdf?v=100</a>   |
| Federal  | IFR     | Forest Reserve in the Territory of Acre         | 1911 | Decree-Law      | 8.843         | No       | State             | Decree N° 8,843, dated 07/26/1991, creates the first forest reserve in Brazil, in the former Territory of Acre, and under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce. | <a href="https://www2.camara.leg.br/legin/fed/decret/1910-1919/decreto-8843-26-julho-1911-5792-59-republic">https://www2.camara.leg.br/legin/fed/decret/1910-1919/decreto-8843-26-julho-1911-5792-59-republic</a> |

| Brazilian Territorial Development through Historical Markers |         |   |      |               |               |          |                   |   |   |
|--|---------|---|------|---------------|---------------|----------|-------------------|---|---|
| Type of Issue  | Acronym | Title                                     | Year | Configuration | Specification | In Force | Area of Influence | Description   | Reference   |
|  |         |   |      |               |               |          |                   |   | acao-102184-pe.html   |
| Federal  | CCUSB   | Civil Code of the United States of Brazil | 1916 | Law           | 3.071         | No       | National          | Law N° 3,071, dated 01/01/1916, the Brazilian Civil Code, also lists several provisions of an ecological nature. Most, however, reflect a heritage view of an individualistic nature. Repealed by Law N° 10,406 of 2002.  | <a href="https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/l3071.htm">https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/l3071.htm</a>                               |
| Federal  | FC      | Forest Code                               | 1934 | Decree        | 23.793        | No       | National          | Decree N° 23,793, dated 01/23/1934, approves the Forestry Code, the execution of which will be the responsibility of the Federal Forestry Council, of the Ministry of Agriculture. This imposes limits on the exercise of property rights. Later revoked by Law N° 4,771 of 1965.   | <a href="http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/decreto/1930-1949/d23793.htm">http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/decreto/1930-1949/d23793.htm</a>     |
| Federal  | WRC     | Water Resources Code: Water Code          | 1934 | Decree        | 24.643        | Yes      | National          | Decree N° 24,643, dated 01/23/1934, approves the Water Resources Code: Water Code, whose execution is the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture.  | <a href="http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/decreto/d24643compilado.htm">http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/decreto/d24643compilado.htm</a>       |
| Regional   | INP     | Itatiaia National Park                    | 1937 | Law           | 1.713         | Yes      | Regional          | Incorporated since 1914 into the heritage of the Botanical Garden, which maintains the “Estação Biológica de Itatiaia”, the lands of the Itatiaia region, mostly covered with primitive forests, and crossed by numerous small streams, present a flora entirely different from that of other mountains in Brazil. The said Biological Station, therefore, must be transformed into a National Park, so that it can be perpetually preserved in its primitive aspect and meet the resulting scientific needs. Expanded in 1982. | <a href="https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/atos/dcretos/1937/d01713.html">https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/atos/dcretos/1937/d01713.html</a> |

| Brazilian Territorial Development through Historical Markers |         |  |      |               |               |          |                   |   |   |
|--|---------|--|------|---------------|---------------|----------|-------------------|---|---|
| Type of Issue  | Acronym | Title  | Year | Configuration | Specification | In Force | Area of Influence | Description   | Reference   |
| Federal  | MIC     | Mining Code                                  | 1940 | Law           | 1.985         | Yes      | National          | This Code defines the rights over deposits and mines, establishes the regime for their use and regulates State intervention in the mining industry, as well as the inspection of companies that use mineral raw materials.    | <a href="https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/decreto-lei/1937-1946/del1985.htm">https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/decreto-lei/1937-1946/del1985.htm</a> |
| Federal  | LS      | Land Statute                                 | 1964 | Law           | 4.504         | Yes      | National          | Law N° 4,504 creates the Land Statute. The law arises in response to demands from social movements, which demanded structural changes in land ownership and use in Brazil.  | <a href="http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/14504.htm">http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/14504.htm</a>   |
| Federal  | BFC-EP1 | Brazilian Forestry Code: Expansion Part 1    | 1965 | Law           | 4.771         | No       | National          | Law N° 4,771, dated 09/15/1965, establishes the New Forest Code. Repeals Decree N° 23,793, of January 23, 1934, the Forest Code. Law revoked by Law N° 12,651 of 2012, which instituted a new proposal for the Forestry Code. | <a href="https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/Leis/L4771.htm">https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/Leis/L4771.htm</a>                                       |
| Federal  | TIGFE   | Tax Incentives Grant to 'Forest Enterprises' | 1966 | Law           | 5.106         | Yes      | National          | Law N° 5,106, dated 02/09/1966, provides for tax incentives granted to forest enterprises, such as for afforestation and reforestation, which may be deducted from the income statements of individuals and legal entities.   | <a href="https://www.planalto.gov.br/CCiVil_03/LEIS/1950-1969/L5106.htm">https://www.planalto.gov.br/CCiVil_03/LEIS/1950-1969/L5106.htm</a>                   |
| Federal  | FPL     | Fauna Protection Law                         | 1967 | Law           | 5.197         | Yes      | National          | Law N° 5,197, dated 01/03/1967, provides for the protection of fauna and other provisions.  | <a href="https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/15197.htm">https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/15197.htm</a>                                       |
| Federal  | HC      | Hunting Code                                 | 1967 | Law           | 5.197         | Yes      | National          | Law N° 5,197, dated 01/03/1967, provides for the protection of fauna and other provisions.  | <a href="https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivi">https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivi</a>   |

| Brazilian Territorial Development through Historical Markers |         |                                |      |               |               |          |                   |  |   |
|--|---------|--------------------------------|------|---------------|---------------|----------|-------------------|--|---|
| Type of Issue  | Acronym | Title                          | Year | Configuration | Specification | In Force | Area of Influence | Description  | Reference   |
|  |         |                                |      |               |               |          |                   |  | <a href="https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/15197.htm">1_03/leis/15197.htm</a>  |
| Federal  | FIC     | Fishing Code                   | 1967 | Decree-Law    | 221           | No       | National          | The Hunting, Fishing and Mining Codes are edited, as well as the Fauna Protection Law in 1967. A new Constitution attributes to the Union competence to legislate on deposits, forests, hunting, fishing and waters, leaving it to the States to deal with forestry matters. The Fishing Code provides for the protection and incentives for fishing and makes other provisions on 02/28/1967.                                   | <a href="https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/decreto-lei/del0221.htm">https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/decreto-lei/del0221.htm</a> |
| Federal  | MICE    | Mining Code Expansion          | 1967 | Decree-Law    | 227           | Yes      | National          | The Hunting, Fishing and Mining Codes are edited, as well as the Fauna Protection Law in 1967. A new Constitution attributes to the Union competence to legislate on deposits, forests, hunting, fishing and waters, leaving it to the States to deal with forestry matters. The Mining Code gives new wording to Decree-Law N° 1985, of 01/29/1940, the Mining Code. Subsequently amended by Decree-Law N° 2,467 of 09/01/1988. | <a href="https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/decreto-lei/del0227.htm">https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/decreto-lei/del0227.htm</a> |
| Federal  | NRRS    | National Rural Registry System | 1972 | Law           | 5.868         | Yes      | National          | Law N° 5,868, dated 12/12/1972, creates the National System of Rural Registration, and provides for other provisions.  | <a href="https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/15868.htm">https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/15868.htm</a>                   |
| Federal  | SI      | Statute of the Indigenous      | 1973 | Law           | 6.001         | Yes      | National          | Law N° 6,001, dated 12/19/1973, provides for the 'Statute of the Indigenous'.  | <a href="http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/16001.htm">http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/16001.htm</a>                     |

| Brazilian Territorial Development through Historical Markers |         |  |      |               |               |          |                   |   |   |
|--|---------|--|------|---------------|---------------|----------|-------------------|---|---|
| Type of Issue  | Acronym | Title  | Year | Configuration | Specification | In Force | Area of Influence | Description   | Reference   |
| Federal  | EPCIA   | Environmental Pollution Control by Industrial Activities           | 1975 | Decree-Law    | 1.413         | Yes      | National          | Decree-Law N° 1,413, dated 07/31/1975, imposes the control of environmental pollution caused by industrial activities, thus polluting companies are obliged to prevent and correct the damage caused by environmental contamination.                          | <a href="https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/decret-o-lei/1965-1988/del1413.htm">https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/decret-o-lei/1965-1988/del1413.htm</a> |
| Federal  | SPECP   | Breakdown of Regions with Soil Protection and Erosion Combat Plans | 1975 | Law           | 6.225         | Yes      | National          | Law N° 6,225, dated 07/14/1975, provides for the discrimination, by the Ministry of Agriculture, of regions for the mandatory execution of soil protection and erosion combat plans and other measures.   | <a href="https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/l6225.htm">https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/l6225.htm</a>   |
| Federal  | PCIP    | Measures for the Prevention and Control of Industrial Pollution    | 1975 | Decree        | 76.389        | Yes      | National          | Decree N° 76,389, dated 10/03/1975, provides for measures to prevent and control industrial pollution, dealt with in Decree-Law N° 1,413, of 08/14/1975, and other measures.  | <a href="http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/decreto/1970-1979/D76389.htm">http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/decreto/1970-1979/D76389.htm</a>               |
| Federal  | CLCNA   | Civil Liability in Cases of Nuclear Activities                     | 1977 | Law           | 6.453         | Yes      | National          | Law N° 6,453 is enacted, which establishes civil liability for nuclear damages and criminal liability for acts related to nuclear activities and other measures.  | <a href="https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/l6453.htm">https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/l6453.htm</a>   |
| Federal  | ULSL    | Urban Land Subdivision Law   | 1979 | Law           | 6.766         | Yes      | National          | Law N° 6,766/1979 - Urban Land Subdivision Law – establishes rules for urban subdivisions, determining mainly that these are prohibited in areas of ecological preservation, such as those where pollution represents a danger to health and in swampy lands. | <a href="http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/l6766.htm">http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/l6766.htm</a>   |

| Brazilian Territorial Development through Historical Markers |         |  |      |               |               |          |                   |  |   |
|--|---------|--|------|---------------|---------------|----------|-------------------|--|---|
| Type of Issue  | Acronym | Title  | Year | Configuration | Specification | In Force | Area of Influence | Description  | Reference   |
| Federal  | BNP     | Regulation of Brazilian National Parks                       | 1979 | Decree        | 84.017        | Yes      | National          | Decree N° 84,017, dated 21/09/1979, approves the Regulation of Brazilian National Parks.   | <a href="https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/Atos/decretos/1979/D84017.html">https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/Atos/decretos/1979/D84017.html</a> |
| Federal  | IZPCA   | Guidelines for Industrial Zoning in Pollution Critical Areas | 1980 | Law           | 6.803         | Yes      | National          | Law N° 6,803, dated 02/07/1980, provides for the basic guidelines for industrial zoning in critical areas of pollution, and other measures.  | <a href="https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/l6803.htm">https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/l6803.htm</a>                                 |
| Federal  | ES      | Ecological Stations  | 1981 | Law           | 6.902         | Yes      | National          | Law N° 6,902, dated 04/27/1981, provides for the creation of Ecological Stations, Environmental Protection Areas and other measures.   | <a href="https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/l6902.htm">https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/l6902.htm</a>                                 |
| Federal  | EPA     | Environmental Protection Areas                               | 1981 | Law           | 6.902         | Yes      | National          | Law N° 6,902, dated 04/27/1981, provides for the creation of Ecological Stations, Environmental Protection Areas and other measures.   | <a href="https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/l6902.htm">https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/l6902.htm</a>                                 |
| Federal  | NEP     | National Environmental Policy                                | 1981 | Law           | 6.938         | Yes      | National          | Law N° 6,938, dated 08/31/1981, provides for the National Environmental Policy, its purposes and mechanisms of formulation and application, and other measures. The law innovates by presenting the environment as a specific object of protection. Subsequently amended in 1989, 1990, 2000, 2006, 2009-2013, and 2015. | <a href="https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/l6938.htm">https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/l6938.htm</a>                                 |
| Federal  | NES     | National Environmental System                                | 1981 | Law           | 6.938         | Yes      | National          | Law N° 6,938, dated 08/31/1981, provides for the National Environmental Policy, its purposes and mechanisms of formulation and application, and other measures. The law innovates by presenting  | <a href="https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/l6938.htm">https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/l6938.htm</a>                                 |

| Brazilian Territorial Development through Historical Markers |         |                                   |      |               |               |          |                   |  |   |
|--|---------|-----------------------------------|------|---------------|---------------|----------|-------------------|--|---|
| Type of Issue  | Acronym | Title                             | Year | Configuration | Specification | In Force | Area of Influence | Description  | Reference   |
|  |         |                                   |      |               |               |          |                   | the environment as a specific object of protection. Subsequently amended in 1989, 1990, 2000, 2006, 2009-2013, and 2015.   | l_03/leis/16938.htm   |
| Federal  | EDI     | Environmental Defense Instruments | 1985 | Law           | 7.347         | Yes      | National          | Law N° 7,347, dated 07/24/1985, disciplines the public civil action of responsibility for damages caused to the environment, to the consumer, to goods and rights of artistic, aesthetic, historical, tourist and landscape value (VETOED) and other arrangements. It deals with the public civil action of responsibilities for damages caused to the environment. Law N° 7,347 is enacted, which governs public civil action as a specific procedural instrument for the defence of the environment and other diffuse and collective interests. environment, the consumer and the artistic, tourist or landscape heritage, under the responsibility of the Brazilian Public Prosecutor's Office. In other words, this law aims to protect goods and rights whose ownership rests with the whole society and not just a single individual. Also amended by Laws N° 9008/1995 and 9240/1995. | <a href="https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/17347orig.htm">https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/17347orig.htm</a>                           |
| Federal  | EIA     | Environmental Impact Assessment   | 1986 | Resolution    | 1-CONAMA      | Yes      | National          | It establishes the definitions, responsibilities, basic criteria and general guidelines for the use and implementation of the Environmental Impact Assessment as one of the instruments of the National Environmental Policy.  | <a href="https://www.ibama.gov.br/sophia/cnia/legislacao/MMA/RE0001-230186.PDF">https://www.ibama.gov.br/sophia/cnia/legislacao/MMA/RE0001-230186.PDF</a> |
| Federal  | NCMP    | National Coastal Management Plan  | 1988 | Law           | 7.661         | Yes      | National          | Law N° 7,661, dated 05/16/1988, institutes the National Coastal Management Plan and other provisions.  | <a href="http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_">http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_</a>   |

| Brazilian Territorial Development through Historical Markers |         |   |      |               |               |          |                   |  |   |
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| Type of Issue  | Acronym | Title   | Year | Configuration | Specification | In Force | Area of Influence | Description  | Reference   |
|  |         |   |      |               |               |          |                   |  | <a href="https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/17661.htm">03/leis/17661.htm</a>  |
| Federal  | PFSRP   | Prohibition of Fishing Species in Reproduction Period                   | 1988 | Law           | 7.679         | No       | National          | Law N° 7,679, dated 11/23/1988, provides for the prohibition of fishing for species during reproduction periods and other measures.  | <a href="https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/17679.htm">https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/17679.htm</a>                               |
| Federal  | CRFB-88 | Constitution of the Federative Republic of Brazil of 1988               | 1988 | Constitution  | n/a           | Yes      | National          | The 1988 Federal Constitution is enacted, the first to dedicate a specific chapter to the Environment. Advanced, imposes on the Public Power and the community, in its Art. 225, the duty to defend and preserve the environment for present and future generations. | <a href="https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/constituicao/constituicao.htm">https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/constituicao/constituicao.htm</a> |
| Federal  | BIE     | Brazilian Institute for the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources | 1989 | Law           | 7.735         | Yes      | National          | Law N° 7,735, dated 02/22/1989, provides for the extinction of autarchy body and entity, creates the Brazilian Institute of the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources and other provisions.  | <a href="https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/17735.htm">https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/17735.htm</a>                               |
| Federal  | PEF     | Protection of Existing Forests  | 1989 | Law           | 7.754         | No       | National          | Law N° 7,754, dated 04/14/1989, establishes measures for the protection of existing forests at the headwaters of rivers and other measures. Now encompassed by Law N° 12,651 of 05/25/2012.  | <a href="https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/LEIS/L7754.htm">https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/LEIS/L7754.htm</a>                               |
| Federal  | NEF     | National Environmental Fund   | 1989 | Law           | 7.797         | Yes      | National          | Law N° 7,797, dated 07/10/1989, amended in 1989, 1990, and 1994 (by Decrees N° 98,161; 99,249; and 1,235) creates the National Environmental Fund and makes other provisions.  | <a href="https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/17797.htm">https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/17797.htm</a>                               |
| Federal  | GPP     | General Provisions on Pesticides  | 1989 | Law           | 7.802         | Yes      | National          | Law N° 7,802, dated 07/11/1989, provides for research, experimentation, production, packaging and labelling, transport, storage, commercialization, commercial advertising, use, import, export, final destination of waste and                                      | <a href="https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/17802.htm">https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/17802.htm</a>                               |



| Brazilian Territorial Development through Historical Markers |          |  |      |               |               |          |                   |   |   |
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| Type of Issue  | Acronym  | Title  | Year | Configuration | Specification | In Force | Area of Influence | Description   | Reference   |
|  |          |  |      |               |               |          |                   | packaging, registration, classification, control, inspection and inspection of pesticides, their components and the like, and other provisions.   |   |
| Federal  | BFC-EP2  | Brazilian Forestry Code: Expansion Part 2  | 1989 | Law           | 7.803         | Yes      | National          | A new version of the Forestry Code comes into effect, expanding policies for the protection and conservation of flora. Innovative, it establishes the protection of permanent preservation areas. Amends the wording of Law N° 4771/1965 and revokes Laws N° 6535/1978 and 7511/1986. | <a href="http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/17803.htm">http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/17803.htm</a>                                     |
| Federal  | R-ES-EPA | Regulation of the Creation of ESs and EPAs   | 1990 | Decree        | 99.274        | Yes      | National          | Decree N° 99,274, dated 06/06/1990, regulates Law N° 6,902 of 1981, and Law N° 6,938 of 1981, which provide, respectively, for the creation of Ecological Stations and Areas of Environmental Protection and on the National Environmental Policy, and makes other provisions.        | <a href="https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/decreto/antigos/d99274.htm">https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/decreto/antigos/d99274.htm</a>           |
| Federal  | PUNC     | Protection of Underground Natural Cavities   | 1990 | Decree        | 99.556        | No       | National          | Decree N° 99,556, dated 10/01/1990, provides for the protection of natural underground cavities existing in the national territory, and other provisions. Repealed by Decree N° 10,935 of 2022.   | <a href="http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/decreto/1990-1994/d99556.htm">http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/decreto/1990-1994/d99556.htm</a>         |
| Federal  | MREC     | Guidelines for the Management of Resources Arising from Environmental Compensation | 1990 | Resolution    | 9-CONAMA      | Yes      | National          | Considering the need to edit specific rules for the Environmental Licensing of Mineral Extraction of Classes I, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII and IX.   | <a href="https://www.ibama.gov.br/sophia/cnia/legislacao/MMA/RE0009-061290.PDF">https://www.ibama.gov.br/sophia/cnia/legislacao/MMA/RE0009-061290.PDF</a> |
| Federal  | AP       | Agricultural Policy  | 1991 | Law           | 8.171         | Yes      | National          | Brazil now has the Agricultural Policy Law, with a chapter especially dedicated to environmental protection, the text obliges the rural owner to  | <a href="https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivi">https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivi</a>   |

| Brazilian Territorial Development through Historical Markers |         |   |      |               |               |          |                   |  |   |
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| Type of Issue  | Acronym | Title   | Year | Configuration | Specification | In Force | Area of Influence | Description  | Reference   |
|  |         |   |      |               |               |          |                   | recompose his property with a mandatory forest reserve.  | <a href="http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/18171.htm">1_03/leis/18171.htm</a>   |
| Federal  | RPEAV   | Reduction of Pollutant Emissions by Automotive Vehicles | 1993 | Law           | 8.723         | Yes      | National          | Law N° 8,723, dated 10/28/1993, provides for the reduction of pollutant emissions by motor vehicles and other measures.  | <a href="https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/18723.htm">https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/18723.htm</a>                                   |
| Federal  | NBP     | National Biosafety Policy                               | 1995 | Law           | 8.974         | No       | National          | Law N° 8,974, dated 5/01/1995, regulates Items II and V of Paragraph 1 of Art. 225 of the Federal Constitution, establishes norms for the use of genetic engineering techniques and the release of genetically modified organisms into the environment, authorises the Executive Branch to create, within the scope of the Presidency of the Republic, the National Technical Commission on Biosafety, and other measures. Repealed by Law N° 11,105 of 2005.  | <a href="https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/18974.htm">https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/18974.htm</a>                                   |
| Federal  | NWRP    | National Water Resources Policy                         | 1997 | Law           | 9.433         | Yes      | National          | Among services, he created the National System of Water Resources. Three years after the enactment of this rule, Law N° 9,985 of 2000, which establishes the National System of Conservation Units.  | <a href="http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/19433.htm">http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/19433.htm</a>                                     |
| Federal  | GEL     | Guidelines for Environmental Licensing                  | 1997 | Resolution    | 237-CONAMA    | Yes      | National          | Resolution considering the need to review the procedures and criteria used in environmental licensing; the need to incorporate environmental management instruments into the environmental licensing system; the need to revise the environmental licensing system and to regulate aspects of environmental licensing have yet to be defined; and the need to integrate the work of the competent bodies of the National Environmental System into the execution of the National Environmental Policy. | <a href="https://www.ibama.gov.br/sophia/cnia/legislacao/MMA/RE0237-191297.PDF">https://www.ibama.gov.br/sophia/cnia/legislacao/MMA/RE0237-191297.PDF</a> |

| Brazilian Territorial Development through Historical Markers |         |  |      |               |               |          |                   |  |   |
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| Type of Issue  | Acronym | Title  | Year | Configuration | Specification | In Force | Area of Influence | Description  | Reference   |
| Federal  | UFAFP   | Precautionary Norms for the Use of Fire in Agropastoral and Forestry Practices | 1998 | Decree        | 2.661         | Yes      | National          | Decree N° 2,661, dated 07/08/1998, regulates part of the Forestry Code, by establishing precautionary norms regarding the use of fire in agropastoral and forestry practices, and other provisions.  | <a href="https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/decreto/d2661.htm">https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/decreto/d2661.htm</a> |
| Federal  | ECL     | Environmental Crimes Law   | 1998 | Law           | 9.605         | Yes      | National          | Law N° 9,605 is published, which deals with environmental crimes. The law provides for criminal and administrative sanctions for conduct and activities that are harmful to the environment. Modified and regulated by Decree N° 3,179 of 1999, which was later revoked by Decree N° 6,514 of 2008. The law provides for penalties in the three spheres – administrative, civil and criminal –, even making legal entities liable. | <a href="http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/19605.htm">http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/19605.htm</a>         |
| Federal  | NEEP    | National Environmental Education Policy  | 1999 | Law           | 9.795         | Yes      | National          | Law N° 9,795, dated 04/27/1999, provides for environmental education, institutes the National Environmental Education Policy and other measures.   | <a href="https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/19795.htm">https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/19795.htm</a>       |
| Federal  | NFP     | National Forest Program  | 2000 | Decree        | 3,420         | Yes      | National          | Decree N° 3,420, dated 04/20/2000, provides for the creation of the National Forestry Program, and other provisions.   | <a href="http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/decreto/d3420.htm">http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/decreto/d3420.htm</a>   |
| Federal  | PNW     | Pollution of National Waters   | 2000 | Law           | 9.966         | Yes      | National          | Law N° 9,966, dated 04/28/2000, provides for the prevention, control and inspection of pollution caused by the release of oil and other harmful or dangerous substances in waters under national jurisdiction and other provisions.  | <a href="https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/19966.htm">https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/19966.htm</a>       |

| Brazilian Territorial Development through Historical Markers |         |  |      |                     |               |          |                   |   |   |
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| Type of Issue  | Acronym | Title  | Year | Configuration       | Specification | In Force | Area of Influence | Description   | Reference   |
| Federal  | NWA     | National Water Agency                        | 2000 | Law                 | 9.984         | Yes      | National          | Law N° 9,984, dated 07/17/2000, provides for the creation of the National Water and Basic Sanitation Agency, a federal entity for the implementation of the National Water Resources Policy, member of the National Water Resources Management System and responsible for establishing norms of reference for the regulation of public basic sanitation services (wording provided by Law N° 14,026 of 2020). | <a href="https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/Leis/L9984.htm">https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/Leis/L9984.htm</a>                     |
| Federal  | NSNCU   | National System of Nature Conservation Units | 2000 | Law                 | 9.985         | Yes      | National          | Law N° 9.985, dated 07/18/2000, creates the National System of Conservation Units, which provides mechanisms for the defence of natural ecosystems and the preservation of the natural resources contained therein.   | <a href="https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/19985.htm">https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/19985.htm</a>                     |
| Federal  | SC      | Statute of the City                          | 2001 | Law                 | 10.257        | Yes      | National          | The law regulates Arts. 182 and 183 of the Federal Constitution, which establishes general guidelines for urban policy and other provisions. Provides the municipal entity with mechanisms aimed at allowing its development not to occur to the detriment of the environment.  | <a href="http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/leis_2001/110257.htm">http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/leis_2001/110257.htm</a> |
| Federal  | FCPM    | Provisional Measure on the Forest Code       | 2001 | Provisional Measure | 2,166-67      | No       | National          | Provisional Measure N° 2,166-67, 08/24/2001, amends Arts. 1, 4, 14, 16, and 44, and adds provisions to Law N° 4,771/1965, which establishes the Forest Code, as well as amends Art. 10 of Law N° 9,393/1996, which provides for the Tax on Rural Territorial Property, and other provisions. Revoked by Law N° 12,651 of 2012, which instituted a new proposal for the Forestry Code.                         | <a href="https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/MPV/2166-67.htm">https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/MPV/2166-67.htm</a>                   |

| Brazilian Territorial Development through Historical Markers |         |  |      |                     |               |          |                   |   |   |
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| Type of Issue  | Acronym | Title  | Year | Configuration       | Specification | In Force | Area of Influence | Description   | Reference   |
| Federal  | BDR     | Biological Diversity Regulation                          | 2001 | Provisional Measure | 2,186-16      | No       | National          | Provisional Measure Nº 2,186-16, dated 08/23/2001, regulates items of Art. 225 of the Constitution, and of the Convention on Biological Diversity; provides for access to genetic heritage, protection and access to associated traditional knowledge, sharing of benefits and access to technology and transfer of technology for its conservation and use, and makes other provisions. Repealed by Law Nº 13,123 of 2015. | <a href="https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/mpv/2186-16.htm">https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/mpv/2186-16.htm</a>               |
| Federal  | WCC     | Waste Color Coding                                       | 2001 | Resolution          | 275-CONAMA    | Yes      | National          | The National Council for the Environment, through Resolution Nº 275, of 04/25/2001, establishes the core code for the different types of waste, to be adopted in the identification of collectors and transporters, as well as in information campaigns for selective collection.   | <a href="http://www.siam.mg.gov.br/sla/download.pdf?idNorma=291">http://www.siam.mg.gov.br/sla/download.pdf?idNorma=291</a>             |
| Federal  | EEZ     | Ecological-Economic Zoning of Brazil                     | 2002 | Decree              | 4.297         | Yes      | National          | Decree Nº 4,297, dated 07/10/2002, regulates part of Law Nº 6,938 of 08/31/1981, establishing criteria for the Ecological-Economic Zoning of Brazil, and other provisions.  | <a href="http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/decreto/2002/d4297.htm">http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/decreto/2002/d4297.htm</a>   |
| Federal  | ECR     | Environmental Compensation Regulation                    | 2002 | Decree              | 4,340         | Yes      | National          | Decree Nº 4,340, dated 08/22/2002, regulates articles of Law Nº 9,985/2000, which provides for the National System of Nature Conservation Units, and other provisions.  | <a href="https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/decreto/2002/d4340.htm">https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/decreto/2002/d4340.htm</a> |
| Federal  | NSNCUR  | National System of Nature Conservation Units Regulations | 2002 | Decree              | 4,340         | Yes      | National          | Regulates articles of Law Nº 9,985, dated 07/18/2000, which provides for the National System of Nature Conservation Units, the act of creation of a conservation unit, and other provisions.  | <a href="https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/decreto/2002/d4340.htm">https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/decreto/2002/d4340.htm</a> |

| Brazilian Territorial Development through Historical Markers |          |   |      |               |               |          |                   |   |   |
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| Type of Issue  | Acronym  | Title   | Year | Configuration | Specification | In Force | Area of Influence | Description   | Reference   |
| Federal  | PADI-NES | Public Access to Data and Information from the NES  | 2003 | Law           | 10,650        | Yes      | National          | Law N° 10,650, dated 04/16/2003, provides for public access to existing data and information in the bodies and entities that are part of the National Environmental System.   | <a href="https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/2003/110.650.htm">https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/2003/110.650.htm</a>                             |
| Federal  | GMO-AR   | Genetically Modified Organisms Activity Regulation  | 2005 | Law           | 11.105        | Yes      | National          | Law N° 11,105, dated 03/24/2005, regulates part of Art. 225 of the Federal Constitution, establishes safety standards and inspection mechanisms for activities involving genetically modified organisms and their derivatives, creates the National Biosafety Council, restructures the National Biosafety Technical Commission, provides for the National Biosafety Policy, and provides other arrangements. | <a href="https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2004-2006/2005/lei/111105.htm">https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2004-2006/2005/lei/111105.htm</a>     |
| Federal  | NBC      | National Biosafety Technical Council and Commission | 2005 | Law           | 11.105        | Yes      | National          | Law N° 11,105, dated 03/24/2005, regulates part of Art. 225 of the Federal Constitution, establishes safety standards and inspection mechanisms for activities involving genetically modified organisms and their derivatives, creates the National Biosafety Council, restructures the National Biosafety Technical Commission, provides for the National Biosafety Policy, and provides other arrangements. | <a href="https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2004-2006/2005/lei/111105.htm">https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2004-2006/2005/lei/111105.htm</a>     |
| Federal  | WSPRL    | Waste Separation Public Responsibility Law          | 2006 | Law           | 5,940         | No       | National          | Decree N° 5,940, dated 10/25/2006, institutes the separation of recyclable waste discarded by direct and indirect federal public administration bodies and entities, at the generating source, and its destination to associations and cooperatives of recyclable material collectors, and provides other measures. Repealed by Decree N° 10,936 of 2022.   | <a href="http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2004-2006/2006/decreto/d5940.htm">http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2004-2006/2006/decreto/d5940.htm</a> |

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| Type of Issue  | Acronym   | Title  | Year | Configuration | Specification | In Force | Area of Influence | Description   | Reference   |
| Federal  | BFS       | Brazilian Forest Service   | 2006 | Law           | 11.284        | Yes      | National          | Law N° 11,284, dated 02/03/2006, provides for the management of public forests for sustainable production; establishes, within the structure of the Ministry of the Environment, the Brazilian Forestry Service; creates the National Forestry Development Fund; and takes other measures.  | <a href="http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2004-2006/2006/lei/111284.htm">http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2004-2006/2006/lei/111284.htm</a>                           |
| Federal  | UPNVAF    | Use and Protection of Native Vegetation of the Atlantic Forest Biome | 2006 | Law           | 11.428        | Yes      | National          | This norm regulates the protection and use of the resources of this biome, with the aim of ensuring the rights and duties of citizens and public bodies with regard to the conscious exploitation of the Atlantic Forest. The law also aims to safeguard biodiversity, human health, landscape values, the water regime and social stability.   | <a href="http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2004-2006/2006/lei/111428.htm">http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2004-2006/2006/lei/111428.htm</a>                           |
| Federal  | ISVEC-EPA | Intervention or Suppression of Vegetation Exceptional Cases in EPAs  | 2006 | Resolution    | 369-CONAMA    | Yes      | National          | The National Council for the Environment defines the exceptional cases in which the competent environmental agency may authorise the intervention or suppression of vegetation in a Permanent Preservation Area for the implementation of works, plans, activities or projects of public utility or social interest, or for the performance of actions considered occasional and of low environmental impact. | <a href="http://www.siam.mg.gov.br/sla/download.pdf?idNorma=5486">http://www.siam.mg.gov.br/sla/download.pdf?idNorma=5486</a>   |
| Federal  | NES-FMDIS | NES Forest Management Data and Information System                    | 2006 | Resolution    | 379-CONAMA    | Yes      | National          | The National Environment Council creates and regulates a data and information system on forest management within the scope of the National Environment System.  | <a href="http://conama.mma.gov.br/?option=com_sisconama&amp;task=arquivo.download&amp;id=502">http://conama.mma.gov.br/?option=com_sisconama&amp;task=arquivo.download&amp;id=502</a> |

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| Type of Issue  | Acronym  | Title   | Year | Configuration | Specification | In Force | Area of Influence | Description  | Reference   |
| Federal  | CMIBC    | Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation                          | 2007 | Law           | 11.516        | Yes      | National          | Law N° 11,516, dated 08/28/2007, provides for the creation of the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation - The Chico Mendes Institute; amends Laws N° 7,735/1989, 11,284/2006, 9,985/2000, 10,410/2002, 11,156/2005, 11,357/2006, and 7,957/1989; revokes provisions of Law N° 8,028 of 04/12/1990, and Provisional Measure N° 2,216-37 of 08/31/2001. | <a href="http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2007-2010/2007/lei/111516.htm">http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2007-2010/2007/lei/111516.htm</a>       |
| Federal  | IASE     | Infractions and Administrative Sanctions to the Environment                   | 2008 | Decree        | 6.514         | Yes      | National          | Decree N° 6,514, dated 07/22/2008, provides for infractions and administrative sanctions against the environment, establishes the federal administrative process for the investigation of these infractions, and other provisions.   | <a href="http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2007-2010/2008/decreto/d6514.htm">http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2007-2010/2008/decreto/d6514.htm</a> |
| Federal  | EPSUA    | Established the Procedures for the Scientific Use of Animals                  | 2008 | Law           | 11.794        | Yes      | National          | Law N° 11,794, dated 10/08/2008, regulates part of Art. 225 of the Federal Constitution, establishing procedures for the scientific use of animals; revokes Law N° 6,638 of May 8, 1979; and takes other measures.   | <a href="https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2007-2010/2008/lei/111794.htm">https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2007-2010/2008/lei/111794.htm</a>     |
| Federal  | NSP-ERRP | National Support Program for Environmental Regularization of Rural Properties | 2009 | Decree        | 7.029         | No       | National          | Decree N° 7,029, dated 12/10/2009, institutes the Federal Program to Support the Environmental Regularization of Rural Properties, known as “The More Environment Program”, and other provisions.  | <a href="http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2007-2010/2009/decreto/d7029.htm">http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2007-2010/2009/decreto/d7029.htm</a> |



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| Type of Issue  | Acronym  | Title  | Year | Configuration | Specification | In Force | Area of Influence | Description   | Reference   |
| Federal  | NPSDAF   | National Policy for the Sustainable Development of Aquaculture and Fisheries | 2009 | Law           | 11.959        | Yes      | National          | Provides for the National Policy for the Sustainable Development of Aquaculture and Fishing, regulates fishing activities, revokes Law N° 7,679 of 11/23/1988, and provisions of Decree-Law N° 221 of 02/28/1967, and other provisions.   | <a href="https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_Ato2007-2010/2009/Lei/L11959.htm#art37">https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_Ato2007-2010/2009/Lei/L11959.htm#art37</a> |
| Federal  | EL-SIC   | Environmental Licensing for Social Interest Constructions                    | 2009 | Resolution    | 412-CONAMA    | Yes      | National          | The National Council for the Environment establishes criteria and guidelines for the environmental licensing of new undertakings intended for the construction of Social Interest housing.  | <a href="https://www.ibama.gov.br/sophia/cnia/legislacao/CONAMA/RE0412-130509.PDF">https://www.ibama.gov.br/sophia/cnia/legislacao/CONAMA/RE0412-130509.PDF</a>           |
| Federal  | NSWP     | National Solid Waste Policy  | 2010 | Law           | 12.305        | Yes      | National          | Law N° 12,305, dated 08/02/2010, establishes the National Solid Waste Policy; amends Law N° 9,605 of 02/12/1998; and takes other measures.  | <a href="http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2007-2010/2010/lei/112305.htm">http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2007-2010/2010/lei/112305.htm</a>               |
| Federal  | EL-NSNCU | Environmental Licensing for NSNCU  | 2010 | Resolution    | 428-CONAMA    | Yes      | National          | The National Council for the Environment provides, within the scope of environmental licensing, for the authorization of the body responsible for the management of the Conservation Unit, as well as for the science of the body responsible for the management of the unit in the case of environmental licensing of undertakings not subject to EIA-RIMA and other provisions. | <a href="https://www.ibama.gov.br/sophia/cnia/legislacao/CONAMA/RE0428-171210.PDF">https://www.ibama.gov.br/sophia/cnia/legislacao/CONAMA/RE0428-171210.PDF</a>           |

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| Type of Issue  | Acronym | Title  | Year | Configuration     | Specification | In Force | Area of Influence | Description   | Reference   |
| Federal  | ROPRNL  | Rules for Operations Relating to the Protection of Remarkable Natural Landscapes | 2011 | Complementary Law | 140           | Yes      | All Levels        | Sets rules of Art. 23 of the Constitution, for cooperation between the Union, the States, the Federal District and the Municipalities in administrative actions resulting from the exercise of common competence related to the protection of remarkable natural landscapes, the protection of the environment, the fight against pollution in any of their shapes and the preservation of forests, fauna and flora.                      | <a href="https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/lcp/lcp140.htm">https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/lcp/lcp140.htm</a>                           |
| Federal  | FECC    | Federal Environmental Compensation Committee                                     | 2011 | Joint Ordinance   | 225-INT       | Yes      | National          | The law creates, within the scope of the Brazilian Institute of the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources, the Federal Environmental Compensation Committee, made up of representatives, incumbent and alternate, of the following bodies and entities: the Ministry of the Environment; the Brazilian Institute for the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources; and the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation. | <a href="https://www.ibama.gov.br/sophia/cnia/legislacao/MMA/PT0225-300611.PDF">https://www.ibama.gov.br/sophia/cnia/legislacao/MMA/PT0225-300611.PDF</a>   |
| Federal  | PRPPT   | Procedures for Regularization of Ports and Port Terminals                        | 2011 | Ordinance         | 424-MMA       | Yes      | National          | The law provides for specific procedures to be applied by the Brazilian Institute of the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources in the environmental regularisation of ports and port terminals, as well as those granted to dock companies.   | <a href="https://www.ibama.gov.br/sophia/cnia/legislacao/MMA/PT0424-261011.PDF">https://www.ibama.gov.br/sophia/cnia/legislacao/MMA/PT0424-261011.PDF</a>   |
| Federal  | CFC     | Contemporary Forest Code   | 2012 | Law               | 12.651        | Yes      | National          | Law N° 12,651, dated 05/25/2012, establishes general rules on the protection of native vegetation, Permanent Preservation areas and Legal Reserve areas; forest exploitation, the supply of forest raw material, control of the origin of forest products and the control and prevention of forest fires, and provides economic and   | <a href="https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2011-2014/2012/lei/12651.htm">https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2011-2014/2012/lei/12651.htm</a> |

| Brazilian Territorial Development through Historical Markers |           |  |      |               |               |          |                   |  |   |
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| Type of Issue  | Acronym   | Title  | Year | Configuration | Specification | In Force | Area of Influence | Description  | Reference   |
|  |           |  |      |               |               |          |                   | financial instruments for achieving its objectives; all under Law N° 12,727.   |   |
| Federal  | PPA       | Permanent Preservation Area  | 2012 | Law           | 12.651        | Yes      | National          | Law N° 12,651, dated 05/25/2012, establishes general rules on the protection of native vegetation, Permanent Preservation areas and Legal Reserve areas; forest exploitation, the supply of forest raw material, control of the origin of forest products and the control and prevention of forest fires, and provides economic and financial instruments for achieving its objectives; all under Law N° 12,727.   | <a href="https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2011-2014/2012/lei/12651.htm">https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2011-2014/2012/lei/12651.htm</a>   |
| Federal  | CFC-Up    | Contemporary Forest Code (Updated)                                 | 2012 | Law           | 12.727        | Yes      | National          | Law N° 12,727, dated 10/17/2012, amends and supplements Law N° 12,651/2012, which provides for the protection of native vegetation.  | <a href="https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2011-2014/2012/Lei/L12727.htm">https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2011-2014/2012/Lei/L12727.htm</a> |
| Federal  | ONLSTE-FL | Official National List of Flora Species Threatened with Extinction | 2014 | Ordinance     | 443-MMA       | Yes      | National          | The law recognizes as endangered species of Brazilian flora those listed in the "Official National List of Flora Species Threatened with Extinction", which includes the degree of risk of extinction for each species. The species on the list are classified into categories: Extinct in the Wild (EW), Critically Endangered (CR), Endangered (EN) and Vulnerable (VU) are fully protected, including the prohibition of collection, cutting, transport, storage, handling, processing and commercialization, among others. | <a href="https://www.ibama.gov.br/sophia/cnia/legislacao/MMA/PT0443-171214.pdf">https://www.ibama.gov.br/sophia/cnia/legislacao/MMA/PT0443-171214.pdf</a>     |

| Brazilian Territorial Development through Historical Markers |              |   |      |               |               |          |                   |  |   |
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| Type of Issue  | Acronym      | Title   | Year | Configuration | Specification | In Force | Area of Influence | Description  | Reference   |
| Federal  | ONLSTE-FA I  | Official National List of Endangered Fauna Species - I                  | 2014 | Ordinance     | 444-MMA       | Yes      | National          | The law recognizes as endangered species of Brazilian fauna those included in the "Official National List of Fauna Species Threatened with Extinction", which includes mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians and terrestrial invertebrates and indicates the degree of extinction risk of each species. . The species on the list are classified into categories: Extinct in the Wild (EW), Critically Endangered (CR), Endangered (EN) and Vulnerable (VU) are fully protected, including the prohibition of collection, cutting, transport, storage, handling, processing and commercialization, among others.  | <a href="https://www.ibama.gov.br/sophia/cnia/legislacao/MMA/PT0444-171214.pdf">https://www.ibama.gov.br/sophia/cnia/legislacao/MMA/PT0444-171214.pdf</a> |
| Federal  | ONLSTE-FA II | Official National List of Endangered Fauna Species - II                 | 2014 | Ordinance     | 445-MMA       | Yes      | National          | The law recognizes as endangered species of fish and aquatic invertebrates of the Brazilian fauna those contained in the "Official National List of Species of Fauna Threatened with Extinction - Fish and Aquatic Invertebrates", which includes mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians and terrestrial invertebrates and indicates the degree of risk of extinction for each species. The species on the list are classified into categories: Extinct in the Wild (EW), Critically Endangered (CR), Endangered (EN) and Vulnerable (VU) are fully protected, including the prohibition of collection, cutting, transport, storage, handling, processing and commercialization, among others. | <a href="https://www.ibama.gov.br/sophia/cnia/legislacao/MMA/PT0445-171214.pdf">https://www.ibama.gov.br/sophia/cnia/legislacao/MMA/PT0445-171214.pdf</a> |
| Federal  | REL-U        | Regulation of Environmental Licensing Under the Competence of the Union | 2015 | Decree        | 8.437         | Yes      | National          | Decree N° 8,437, dated 04/22/2015, regulates the provisions of Art. 7 of Complementary Law N° 140, of 12/08/2011, to establish the types of undertakings and activities whose environmental licensing will be the responsibility of the Union.   | <a href="https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2015-2018/2">https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2015-2018/2</a>                                 |

| Brazilian Territorial Development through Historical Markers |          |   |      |                            |               |          |                   |  |   |
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| Type of Issue  | Acronym  | Title   | Year | Configuration              | Specification | In Force | Area of Influence | Description  | Reference   |
|  |          |   |      |                            |               |          |                   |  | <a href="http://portal.iphan.gov.br/uploads/legislacao/INSTRUCAO_NORMATIVA_001_DE_25_DE_MARCO_DE_2015.pdf">015/decreto/d8437.htm</a>  |
| Federal  | EL-NHAHI | NHAHI Procedures for Environmental Licensing Processes of Their Participation | 2015 | Normative Instruction      | 1-IPHAN       | Yes      | National          | Establishes administrative procedures to be observed by the National Historical and Artistic Heritage Institute in the environmental licensing processes in which it participates.   | <a href="http://portal.iphan.gov.br/uploads/legislacao/INSTRUCAO_NORMATIVA_001_DE_25_DE_MARCO_DE_2015.pdf">http://portal.iphan.gov.br/uploads/legislacao/INSTRUCAO_NORMATIVA_001_DE_25_DE_MARCO_DE_2015.pdf</a>           |
| Federal  | EL-GOV   | Government Environmental Licensing Processes done by BIE                      | 2015 | Interministerial Ordinance | 60-INT        | Yes      | National          | Establishes administrative procedures that govern the performance of federal public administration bodies and entities in environmental licensing processes under the responsibility of the Brazilian Institute of the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources.  | <a href="http://portal.iphan.gov.br/uploads/legislacao/Portaria_Interministerial_60_de_24_de_marco_de_2015.pdf">http://portal.iphan.gov.br/uploads/legislacao/Portaria_Interministerial_60_de_24_de_marco_de_2015.pdf</a> |
| Federal  | RULR     | Rural and Urban Land Regularization   | 2017 | Law                        | 13.465        | Yes      | National          | Law N° 13,465, dated 7/11/2017, provides for rural and urban land tenure regularisation, settlement of credits granted to land reform settlers and land tenure regularisation within the scope of the Legal Amazon; institutes mechanisms to improve the efficiency of procedures for alienating Union properties; amends Laws N° 10,406 of 01/10/2002 (Civil Code); 13,105 of 03/16/2015 (Code of Civil | <a href="http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_Ato2015-2018/2017/Lei/L13465.htm">http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_Ato2015-2018/2017/Lei/L13465.htm</a>   |

| Brazilian Territorial Development through Historical Markers |           |   |      |                       |               |          |                   |   |   |
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| Type of Issue  | Acronym   | Title   | Year | Configuration         | Specification | In Force | Area of Influence | Description   | Reference   |
|  |           |   |      |                       |               |          |                   | Procedure); among others, and takes other measures.   |   |
| Federal  | IPAEIT    | Indigenous Peoples' Activities or Enterprises in Indigenous Territories | 2018 | Normative Instruction | 15-IBAMA      | Yes      | National          | Provides for activities or undertakings developed by Indigenous Peoples on their own lands, or on the initiative of the Public Power in Indigenous lands whose beneficiaries are Indigenous communities, not subject to environmental licensing.                    | <a href="https://www.in.gov.br/web/dou/-/instrucao-normativa-n-15-de-18-de-maio-de-2018-15157098">https://www.in.gov.br/web/dou/-/instrucao-normativa-n-15-de-18-de-maio-de-2018-15157098</a>                   |
| Federal  | BIE-CMIBC | NCE establishes the Relations between the BIE and the CMIBC             | 2019 | Normative Instruction | 8-IBAMA       | Yes      | National          | Establishes the administrative procedures within the scope of the BIE for the delegation of environmental licensing under federal competence to the State Environmental Agency or the Municipal Environmental Agency.   | <a href="https://www.in.gov.br/web/dou/-/instrucao-normativa-n-8-de-20-de-fevereiro-de-2019-65393165">https://www.in.gov.br/web/dou/-/instrucao-normativa-n-8-de-20-de-fevereiro-de-2019-65393165</a>           |
| Federal  | FER-PFH   | Federal Environmental Regularization of Paved Federal Highways          | 2020 | Ordinance             | 1-INT         | Yes      | National          | The procedures related to the environmental regularisation of paved federal highways that are operating without the proper environmental operating licence are hereby established; provides for the federal environmental regularisation of paved Federal Highways. | <a href="https://www.in.gov.br/web/dou/-/portaria-interministerial-n-1-de-4-de-novembro-de-2020-286701778">https://www.in.gov.br/web/dou/-/portaria-interministerial-n-1-de-4-de-novembro-de-2020-286701778</a> |

Appendix D: Socio-environmental Ministerial Bodies Transformations or the BMP Complete Chronology (based on the Presidency of the Republic, 2023c).

